

A COLLISION IN NEW YORK

Fifteen Persons Killed in the Tunnel Under Park Avenue.

AN ENGINEER UNDER ARREST

Held Without Bail and Charged With Ignoring Signal--Thirty Persons Injured.

Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 8.—In the New York central railroad tunnel that burrows under Park avenue, this city, two local trains collided today. Fifteen passengers were killed and twice that number were seriously hurt, and the number of the dead may be extended. The dead:
ALBERT M. PERRIN, 43 years old, formerly from Chicago, secretary and second vice president of the Union Bag and Paper company, residence New Rochelle, N. Y.
B. D. C. FOSKETT, 40, New Rochelle.
A. E. H. MILLS, 25, New Rochelle.
O. HINSDALE, 35, New Rochelle.
MRS. A. F. HOWARD, 35, New Rochelle.
FRANK WASHBURN, formerly of Chicago, president of the Union Bag and Paper company, residence New Rochelle.
WILLIAM LEES, New Rochelle, general manager B. Altman & Co., New York.
THEODORE FORGARD, 30, New Rochelle.
WILLIAM FISHER, or Forbes, 25, New Rochelle.
WILLIAM HOWARD, 48, New Rochelle.
OSCAR MEYROWITZ, 30, New Rochelle, optician in New York and secretary of the New Rochelle Yacht club.
FRANKLIN CROSBY, 35, New Rochelle.
ERNEST F. WALTON, 30, New Rochelle, broker in New York.
G. DIAMOND, New Rochelle, assistant general manager of the American Bridge company, this city.
CHARLES B. MARS, New Rochelle, employed in the New York custom house.
A list of the seriously injured follows:
Ernest Coffin, age 15, New Rochelle, wound on head.
Unknown man, taken unconscious to hospital.
Alfred Wadley, florist, of New York, fracture of both legs, shock and hip wounds.
Albert W. Adams, a carriage builder, New York city, left leg cut off below knee.
George M. Carter, of New York, leg fractured.
George M. Fisher, east port Chester, severely injured.
Mabel Newman, New Rochelle, contusions of body and hip fractured.
Mamie J. Rye, New Rochelle, fractured nose, lacerated ear and sprained leg.
Edie Scott, New Rochelle, left hand and left foot fractured.
Richard Milleneau, New Rochelle, compound fracture of thigh.
Thomas T. Murphy, New Rochelle, legs broken and internal injuries; condition critical.
Winfield Schultze, New Rochelle, fractured legs and burns.
McRae, New Rochelle, leg fractured.
Henry Keene, general manager of Siegel-Cooper company, this city, fractured ribs and internal injuries.
George Winter, New Rochelle, compound fracture of the leg. The leg amputated.
William Brooks of Erie, Pa., lacerated head and possible fracture of skull, taken to Roosevelt hospital.
As a rear end collision between a New York local train that ran over the New York and Hartford railroad and was halted in the tunnel at the southern entrance of the tunnel and a White Plains local train that came by the Harlem branch of the New York Central. The wreck occurred at 8:17 a. m., at which hour the trains were crowded by suburban

were trying to release those imprisoned in the debris.
Father of the church of St. Vincent de Paul, and Chaplain Walky of Grace church, both chaplains of the fire department, crawled into the wrecked car, over the hot boiler of the demolished White Plains locomotive and found two girls in the middle of the last coach. They were Miss Rice and Miss Scott, of New Rochelle. One lay on top of the other, which pinned down her body below the waist. One leg was crushed. The dead body of a man, which was also pinned fast by the wreckage, lay across the chest of the other and held her down. Stimulants were administered to the girls by the chaplain, who remained with them until they were removed. Both girls were severely injured by escaping steam.
Acting Battalion Chief Friel found a man in the wreck who gave his name as T. M. Murphy, and tried to move him. Murphy said his leg was held fast, and asked Chief Friel to free it. The chief found that if he loosened the timbers that held Murphy's leg he was liable to let down more wreckage, so the body of the man was taken to the hospital. The chief said: "All right, I'll wait but be as quick as you can." The chief made Murphy as comfortable as he could with a seat cushion, and he lay there till the bodies of the injured ones beside him were removed.
Two policemen and Chaplain Walky reached Mrs. Howard and the chaplain gave her a stimulant. The policemen were cutting away the seat which held the woman down when a pipe broke. The scalding steam drove them back, and the rescuers returned Mrs. Howard was dead.
Injured persons in need of immediate attention were given temporary dressings by the ambulance and volunteer surgeons and then hoisted to the street. Many Park avenue mansions were thrown open to the suffering, and most of the injured were taken to the hospitals. The dead were carried to morgues and police stations. An immense crowd, heedless of the snow which swirled through the street, gathered about the tunnel entrance and shafts and watched the rescue work.
Cornelius Vanderbilt was among those who came to the tunnel, but the police denied him admission, despite the fact that his family controls the railway.
Responsibility for the disaster is unfixed, but Superintendent Franklin said that so far as he had been able to discover John Wischo, engineer of the White Plains train is to blame. It is declared that when the South Norwalk train stopped, a flagman ran back into the tunnel and began placing a torpedo on the track, endeavoring to flag the incoming train. The tunnel was clouded with steam and smoke, while the snow which fell through the air shafts tended to obscure the view. Engineer Wischo and Fireman Chris Flynn were arrested. A signal man was also detained for a time, but was released.
Superintendent Franklin has issued a statement as to the accident in which he declares that the block signals at Fifty-ninth street were obeyed by the New Haven train but the other train disregarded them. "The torpedo on the track went off," said the superintendent, "but he did not stop, even though the fireman called to him to do so. The system of block signals is such that it is a physical impossibility for both the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway. Residents of New Rochelle contributed the largest number to the casualty list, because the rear car of the South Norwalk train was reserved for them and was kept locked until the train reached that place.
William Lees, one of the dead, was general manager of the dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co. of this city and was prominent in commercial circles here. A. M. Perrin was second vice president of the Union Bag & Paper company, and was equally well known. Mr. Perrin came here recently from Chicago. H. G. Diamond, who was killed, was assistant general manager of the American Bridge company. Oscar W. Meyrowitz was an optician and secretary of the New Rochelle Yacht club, and E. F. Walton was a well-known broker of New York.
The attitude of Russia at New Chwang results largely from misapprehensions of the reasons for the presence there of the Vicksburg and the Algerine.
Late in the day the coroner questioned the trainmen holding court at a police station. The inquest was held behind closed doors, and as a result of it Signalman Flynn was released, while Fireman Eyer was held in bail of \$5,000 and Engineer Wischo without bail.
The railroad company furnished bond for Eyer, and Wischo was taken to the Tombs prison, where he is responsible.

ALL THE NEWS

Generally fair today and tomorrow; variable winds.
Maximum temperature yesterday 38, minimum 25.
Silver 56; copper 12 1/2; lead 31.
New York stock market declined early in the session but there was an effective rally later, with prices again rising on the up grade, money on call firm at 507.
Chicago grain market flat, closing with a net gain of 5/16c.

LOCAL

Unity club of All Souls church will meet in the church at 8 o'clock this evening.
A meeting is to be held at the Antlers hotel this afternoon at 1 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the Federation of Women's Clubs in this city.
"Songs of All Nations" will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Crampton at the Second Presbyterian church Friday evening.
Woodmen of the World are planning a public entertainment to be given in the Temple theater next Tuesday evening.
Short Line will run a special train to Cripple Creek next Sunday at rate war prices.
Reminiscence of Postmaster Dana was continued by the senate yesterday; Gilbert M. Edmundson will be retained as assistant postmaster.
Druggists are dissatisfied with the rates they are paying for electric lights and at a meeting held yesterday discussed the advisability of establishing an independent plant.
Colorado city taxpayers yesterday voted to issue school bonds to the amount of \$150,000, two new buildings will be erected.
John Willie Baer, national secretary of the Christian Endeavor society, will address a mass meeting of young people on January 10.
Messrs. E. W. and L. A. Giddings were called to Romeo, Mich., yesterday by the death of their father.
The boulevard between this city and Manitou has been purchased by the city, and the road is to be put in good condition for public driving.

STATE

Order restraining Sheriff Jones from closing pool rooms and bucket shops was issued by Judges Mullins and Carpenter and not by Judge Palmer.
Miss Annie Perry, a Denver woman who killed her son-in-law for abusing his wife, was dismissed by the court at request of the prosecuting attorney.
A Boston manufacturing firm proposes to establish a paper factory in Denver if co-operation of local capital can be secured.
Land now occupied by the city of Breckenridge is claimed by Mrs. A. W. Snyder of Denver.
Secretary of state has been instructed by the attorney-general not to receive annual reports of corporations until the state has received the authority for conducting business in Colorado.
At a meeting of the Western league to be held in Kansas City January 10, Pueblo will present its claims for a franchise.
Fuebio committee has been endeavoring to secure a claim fund from Andrew Carnegie has received an encouraging response.
A special to the Gazette from Florence tells of the opening of the largest body of oil in the state, which has been drilled into the petroleum field for a long time, in well No. 23 of the United Oil company, at Williamsburg, three miles southwest of Florence. It will yield about 100 barrels a day.
John Petegick, an American aged 35, was instantly killed while mining coal in the Rockville mine by the cutting of several feet of slate from the roof.
Hon. Albert Gahrn, member of the state house of representatives, is dead; it is believed that his death was caused by poison in a glass of wine which he drank on New Year day.

GENERAL

Private advices received in Washington from high Catholic sources at Rome indicate that Cardinal Martelli, the papal legate to this country, is likely to be retained here until next May, at which time he is expected to return to Rome. The cardinal is said to be in the act of leaving for the successor of Cardinal Martelli as legate.
Judge Cantrell overruled the motion for a continuance in the case of Jim Howard, charged with complicity in the Goebey murder, and the work of securing a jury will be commenced today.
Pending an investigation which is now being instituted by Senator Nunez, the civil governor of Havana, General Wood has been ordered to remove the mayor of Havana. Twenty-three councilmen of Havana have petitioned General Wood to remove Mayor Goner.
Mr. and Mrs. Kipling have arrived at Cape Town.
A special from Vancouver, B. C., says the steamer Bristol, which is in the coal trade between Juneau, Alaska, and Oyster Harbor, has been wrecked. The captain and crew are reported to be safe.
The crew of the steamer Bristol, which was wrecked, are reported to be safe.
The steamer Bristol, which was wrecked, is reported to be safe.

FOREIGN

The metal workers of Barcelona have arrived at an arrangement with their employers and the strike is consequently ended.
The Paris correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the French government is sounding Washington as to the attitude of the United States in the event of France's coercing Venezuela into paying French claims against that republic.
The mining stock market yesterday was light, but some good strength was developed. Elkhon advanced to \$117 and El Paso to 50 1/2. Golden Cycle was strong at 67, Golden Fleece at 55 1/2 and Calera was in good demand, selling up to 44.
The Doctor-Jack Pot management has been encountering an obstacle to development in the bottom level by foul air, which has stopped drifting for 10 days. The brass is in the immediate vicinity of the place where the ore shoot should be opened.
The Bonnie Nell company has opened a body of low-grade ore in the new 500-foot level and a shipment is now being saved. Two leasers are doing good work. Mr. Seidel receiving much encouragement at a depth of 200 feet.
The Rose Maude company has opened a entirely new shoot for a distance of 40 feet in a short run out from the 500-foot level. The shoot is now being worked. A shipment of 25 tons is almost ready to be sent out.
Secretary Sanger of the Colorado Title and Trust company writes a letter expressing the C. K. and N. officers from the charge of making a false report, and states the late Judge Semmes was alone

THE PANAMA PROPOSITION

Discussion In the House Developed Sentiment In Its Favor.

DEBATE WILL CLOSE TODAY

Morris Amendment Empowering the President to Select Panama Route Is Likely to Be Adopted.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 8.—The debate on the Nicaraguan canal bill in the house today developed sentiment in favor of giving consideration to the recent offer of the Panama company to sell its franchises and property for \$40,000,000, this sentiment taking the form of advocating the Morris amendment to empower the president to select the latter route if the canal commission upon considering the company's offer recommends it and the required concessions could be obtained from Colombia. Of 16 members who spoke today, nine favored the Morris amendment.
It was agreed that general debate should close tomorrow at 2 o'clock after which the bill be open to debate under the five minute rule. The final vote probably will be taken tomorrow.
The speakers today were Messrs. Shackelford of Missouri, Parker of New Jersey, Lovering of Massachusetts, Morris of Minnesota, Burton of Ohio, Hill of Connecticut, Bromwell of Ohio, Gillett of Massachusetts, and Littlefield of Maine, in favor of the Morris amendment, and Messrs. Burgess of Texas, Bell of Colorado, Conroy of Missouri, Cummings of New York, Gibson of Tennessee and Lacey of Iowa, for the bill in its present form.
Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, also a member of the committee that reported the bill, followed Mr. Shackelford and said that in the past he had favored the Nicaraguan route because the engineers had reported in its favor and because until recently he had believed that the transcontinental railroads were using the Panama route to obstruct action. But he had recently satisfied himself that the railroads were not behind the Panama canal company, he believed, was made in good faith. The French stockholders were trying to realize something out of the wreck of their fortunes. He believed that in view of the Panama company's offer it was best to pause, take advantage of the present situation and give the commission which reported in favor of the Nicaragua route an opportunity to revise its conclusions. He said he would vote for the Morris amendment and in conclusion appealed to members not to make the fatal error of committing the government to the Nicaraguan route.
Mr. Parker (N. J.) argued that the question of routes should be determined by the executive. He made a comparison of the two routes using the data furnished by the commission, contending that the Panama route had many advantages over the Nicaraguan route.
Mr. Morris of Minnesota, who offered the amendment yesterday, said that he recommended the alternative authority to select the Panama route if the Panama company's offer was accepted, the purpose of his new amendment, which he said, was not to improve the construction of the canal but to ensure the selection of the best canal. Before the isthmian commission made its report he did not believe the Panama route feasible. He thought it had been used solely for the purpose of delay. But since reading the report he was unable to reach a conclusion as to which was the better route. Moreover, he did not believe that any gentleman could read the report and tell which route the commission would have selected, had the cost and conditions been equal. In embarking upon an enterprise that was to

cost \$200,000,000, perhaps more, he considered it wise that the experts should have an opportunity to consider the new offer of the Panama company.
If the bill was passed in the form in which it was reported, the president could not entertain the offer of the Panama company and under the United States by treaty might bind the United States to construct the Nicaragua canal, even though we afterward became convinced that the other was the better route.
Mr. Burton of Ohio, who led the opposition to a similar bill in the last congress, said he would now be glad to see the pending bill pass. The pending bill conformed to treaty obligations and insured the neutrality of the proposed canal. As between the two routes which the commission reported to be feasible he was inclined to favor Panama. He could not rid himself of the conviction that the shortness of the Panama route in time would tell powerfully in its favor.
He believed that the Morris amendment should be adopted. In speaking of the advantages of the Panama route he said a member of the commission had told him a few days ago that examination of the Panama route had been much more thorough than the other and there was far less danger of disastrous surprises as the work progressed.
Mr. Hill of Connecticut, read a letter from Prof. Ward, of Bridgeport, Conn., who was employed as an engineer on the Panama canal for six and a half years, contending that the Panama route was the better. Prof. Ward in his letter said he was not situated in writing the letter by the French company, but because he desired to have his country have the best.
Mr. Burgess of Texas, who represents the Galveston district, supported the bill in an earnest speech.
Messrs. Bell, of Colorado and Conroy, of Missouri, spoke in advocacy of the pending bill.
Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, said he would support the Morris amendment, and moved to do so by the fact set forth in the report of the isthmian canal commission.
Mr. Cummings of New York, opposed further consideration of the Panama company's offer. The company wanted \$40,000,000 for the work already done, which covered about one fourth of the canal. The company had cost \$240,000,000. At the same rate it would cost the United States \$720,000,000 to complete the canal.
Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts, believed the new offer of the Panama company should receive due consideration.
Mr. Littlefield of Maine, announced that he would support the amendment. If it failed he would vote for the bill. After some further remarks in favor of the bill by Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, and Mr. Gibson of Tennessee, Mr. Lacey of Iowa, closed the debate for the day. He favored the canal but said that the public should not be deluded with the idea that the canal could be built for the amount estimated by the engineers, with whose figures he took issue. At the request of Mr. Hepburn it was agreed that general debate on the bill close tomorrow at 2 o'clock.
Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, secured unanimous consent that the bill to establish a permanent census bureau be made a continuing order until disposed of, after the Nicaraguan bill is acted upon.
At 4:50 p. m., the house adjourned.

A SENATE ULTIMATUM RELATING TO PENSIONS

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 8.—During consideration by the senate today of private legislation, some important statements were made by Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, in the event of France's granting permission to the committee to govern it in consideration of private pension bills. He announced that none but absolutely meritorious cases would be presented to the senate for consideration and that the closest scrutiny would be given by the committee to every bill introduced. He said that no pension exceeding \$5 a month would be recommended by the committee for the widow of a general and that pensions for widows of other officials would be scaled down proportionately.
The interesting case of Dr. Lazear, who at the instance of the committee, university and of the government, went to Cuba and submitted himself to inoculation with yellow fever through mosquito bites and died from the disease, contracted, was brought to the senate's attention by Mr. McComas who inquired whether Dr. Lazear's widow would be entitled to a pension. No decision was reached, but it was the opinion of Senators Gallinger and Cockrell that the case had no pensionable status.
Among the bills passed were the following:
Providing for the refund of \$612,572 to the republic of Mexico, fraudulently contained in the Wells and La Abra claims; granting permission to Lieutenant General John Schofield, United States army, to accept the decoration of the cross of commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the president of France; granting permission to Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the government of China; to prevent the sale of fire arms, opium and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific; granting permission to Captain C. De W. Wilcox, U. S. A., to accept the diploma awarded to him by the government of France; authorizing the publication of the department of agriculture to accept a decoration tendered him by the French republic; granting permission to Lieutenant W. P. Scott, U. S. N., to accept a medal of merit presented by the sultan of Turkey; granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, U. S. A., and Captain B. H. McCall, U. S. A., to accept decorations from the emperor of Germany.
At 4:15 the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullom, went into executive session, and at 4:35 p. m., adjourned.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.
Washington, Jan. 8.—The ways and means committee today fixed January 15 as the time for beginning the hearing on Cuba reciprocity, and it was the prevailing view in the committee that the hearings should not extend beyond February 15.
The committee also ordered a favorable report in the joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of internal revenue to redeem back checks drafts, etc., having printed stamps thereon and the bill for the redemption of such internal revenue stamps as have become valueless by the repeal of the law.

FIGHTING AT NEW CHWANG

Strained Relations Between American, British and Russian Authorities.

MR. CONGER AS PEACEMAKER

United States Minister Is Endeavoring to Restore Friendly Status But Russians Are Unreasonable.

By Associated Press.
Peking, Jan. 8.—While the actual casualties during the fighting at New Chwang between American sailors belonging to the United States gunboat Vicksburg, which is wintering there, and Russian soldiers attached to the garrison of that port, are trifling up to date, the matter has resulted in unduly strained relations between the American, Russian and British authorities there. The Washington and St. Petersburg governments are now endeavoring to arrange matters so that there may be no further friction.
The trouble originated in the action of some sailors belonging to the British ship of war Algerine, also in winter quarters at New Chwang, in carrying ashore six rifles used in a theatrical performance. The Russian administration sent a force of men to arrest the British sailors. The Russians, however, by mistake, broke into a reading room, where a party of the Vicksburg men were seated and tried to arrest them. The Americans resisted, defending themselves with chairs. They were overpowered after a short fight, however, and handed over to the United States consul, who sent them on board the Vicksburg.
The bad feeling which arose from this incident resulted in several fights when ever American or British sailors met Russian sailors and the latter not being accustomed to fist fights, were usually beaten. This condition of affairs culminated on New Year day in the reading room, where a party of the Vicksburg men were seated and tried to arrest them. The Americans resisted, defending themselves with chairs. They were overpowered after a short fight, however, and handed over to the United States consul, who sent them on board the Vicksburg.
Relations between the American and British consuls and naval commanders

and the Russian administrator at New Chwang are strained, which makes a friendly settlement of the affair difficult. The administration attempted to administer a code which the foreign ministers refused to recognize and consequently their relations have been strained to the limit. The Russian minister to the United States minister here related to various alleged assaults committed by Americans. On one occasion, it was asserted, three sailors attacked a sentry posted there to guard the shore, for bearing in not exercising his right to shoot. The administration demanded that the United States consul try the offenders, but the commander of the Vicksburg, L. B. Barry, wrote a curt refusal.
Minister Conger is endeavoring to restore friendly relations at New Chwang. He is urging the United States representative there, Henry B. Miller, to co-operate with the Russian authorities in suppressing and punishing violence. The steps taken are, however, seriously handicapped by the action of the Russians who refuse to allow the foreign minister to use the telephone line. The foreigners at New Chwang attribute the trouble largely to lack of tact upon the part of the administrator.
Russian officials have repeatedly informed the foreign consuls at New Chwang that Russia intended soon to evacuate the city. The consuls, fearing that the interests of foreign residents would be endangered when the government of New Chwang was restored to the Chinese, requested that the Vicksburg and the Algerine be sent there. The Russians suspect that these war vessels were sent to New Chwang for an unfriendly purpose.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF SITUATION IN PRUSSIA

By Associated Press.
Berlin, Jan. 8.—The speech from the throne, read by the imperial chancellor, Count von Bulow, at the opening of the Prussian diet, today, took a gloomy view of the economic situation. It pointed out that the revenue from the Prussian railways in 1901 fell short of the estimates and that the whole results of the financial year were disappointing.
In the budget for 1902 the revenue is estimated to be less than the current year, but the balance between the revenue and the expenditure is to be maintained without having recourse to a loan.
The speech announced plans for legislation providing for the housing of state workmen and of officials earning small salaries. Considerable credits are demanded for the extension of the state railroads and the promotion and construction of light railroads.
A new canal bill, to complete the system of water ways, will be submitted also.
The concluding portion of Emperor William's speech pointed to the necessity of adopting measures against the agitation in the Polish districts of eastern Prussia, declared that the upholding of the political and economic position of the German element there was necessary for the self-preservation of Prussia, and promised that the government would fulfill its duty in cultivating the German national spirit in that region and in combating with firmness all tendencies hostile to the state. In this course the government counted on the support of the Prussian population of East Prussia, as well as on the assistance of the whole nation, which regarded any attempt to drive out the German language as an attack on its national honor and dignity.

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APPOINTMENTS BY LABOR MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Mayor Phelan, an retired and Mayor-elect Schmitz assumed office today.
Commissioner of Public Works—Michael Casey, Union Labor party, president of the teamsters union, and one of the leaders of the recent strike of the City Front federation.
Fire Commissioner—J. S. Parry, member of the Bridge Builders and Pile Drivers union, and secretary of the Union Labor party.
Police Commissioner—H. W. Hutton, Union Labor, manager of boats on Stowe lake in Golden Gate park, and formerly in the theatrical business.
School Director—Alfred Roncovieri, Union Labor, member of theater orchestra.

Electron Commissioner—Thomas Boyle, Democratic business manager Evening Bulletin.
Park Commissioner—A. Altman, Republican, artist.
Member of board of health—Dr. James W. Ward, Republican, homeopath.
Secretary to the Mayor—George E. Keane, Republican, lawyer.
Besides the mayor, all the other elective city officials assumed their duties today. The principal patronage offices are filled by Republicans. The board of supervisors is divided between the Republicans, Democrats and Union Labor parties, the latter having three of the 18 members.

CASTRO PUBLISHED AN INACCURATE STATEMENT

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
Willemstad, Curacao, Dec. 30.—The government of President Castro of Venezuela, has caused the following notice to be published in the journals devoted to its interests:
Mr. Long has given formal and energetic instructions to the rear admiral of the United States North Atlantic squadron to watch the movements of the imperial German fleet which is lying off the Venezuelan coast and to offer resistance by force, if necessary if the said fleet in any way threatens Venezuelan territory.

The mass of the people and the commercial bodies in Venezuela do not believe that there is any truth in this announcement.
Washington, Jan. 8.—The notice issued by the Venezuelan government attributing to Secretary Long instructions to the North Atlantic squadron to watch the movements of the German fleet off the Venezuelan coast was called to the attention of that official tonight. The principal patronage of the fleet is filled by Republicans. The board of supervisors is divided between the Republicans, Democrats and Union Labor parties, the latter having three of the 18 members.
The North Atlantic squadron, it may be added, is now in the West Indies.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE SETTLE DIFFERENCES

By Associated Press.
Santiago de Chile, Jan. 8, via Galveston.—The last incident between Argentina and Chile has been settled. The protocol between the two countries remains unaltered. Both Argentina and Chile have made declarations which bring about mutual understanding.
Chile has declared her intention of reorganizing her navy. She will sell three of her present war vessels. These will be replaced by new vessels.
Valparaiso, Jan. 8.—It is understood here that the protocol signed Dec. 23,

between Argentina and Chile will be followed by other important arrangements between the two countries which will produce lasting peace. The Chilean government has no intention of increasing the present military strength of the country but will reorganize the navy. Besides having decided to sell one ironclad and two cruisers of the present fleet and to replace them by modern vessels, the Chilean senate has approved a bill authorizing the sale of million hectares of land adjacent to straits of Magellan and 70,000 tons of guano, the proceeds of which will provide the necessary funds for the chase of the new ships.

They were defrauded out of a week's salary by the absconding of Clark, the sub-contractor. As a consequence, Taylor's action there will be no interruption in the work on the factory. The basement is being completed and the day's work will finish the job. There are about 600 feet of stone to be cut for the structure and that will now be done by day's work under Mr. Taylor.

George Davis, a young man who until recently was employed in the steel works, was declared insane by the county court this morning. For some time Davis has thought that he must kill a certain man at the steel works. He manifests no violence to others and converses with sense but the physicians say that it is not safe to have him at large.

Antonio Papa will be tried at the next term of the district court which opens January 20, for the murder of Jose Martinez and J. P. Gonzalez. Papa is charged with shooting Gonzalez and Martinez at a Salt Creek dance. He claims that the killing of Gonzalez was accidental and that he shot Martinez in self defense. He has been in the county jail since his crime was committed and takes matters very coolly. He has grown much fatter since his imprisonment than he was at the time of the murder.

The district court at the coming term of court and District Attorney Low has commenced preparing it. Judge Voorhees will be the presiding judge under the new rule of court. Judge Dixon having had the district court term just closed. Judge Dixon will hold court at the county return of the writ of mandamus issued by Judge Voorhees in the matter of the county seat contest case in Kiowa, to compel the county commissioners of the county to do business at Sheridan Lake instead of at Eads as they are now doing. The proceedings were brought by the citizens of Sheridan Lake, who charge that the removal to Eads, as a result of an election on the proposition was illegal.

Pueblo, Jan. 7.—Major W. F. Townsend, the well-known real estate agent of Bessemer, sold \$5,000 worth of unimproved property in that portion of the city yesterday.

J. B. Harter, formerly a member of the Twelfth general assembly of Colorado and author of the famous bill establishing the fee system as a basis for the salaries of county officials, was adjudged insane today and was committed to Dr. Wank's sanitarium by Judge Coulter of the county court. He will await admission to the insane asylum. Harter comes from Loveland, and the expenses of his care will come from Larimer county. The information formally charging him with lunacy was filed in the county court by his wife yesterday morning. Judge Coulter and a jury went to the sanitarium and held the trial. Harter being too violent to be brought into court. Harter is a young man about 30 years old and is reported to be wealthy. Last summer he began to fail and recently he became totally insane. He was brought to Pueblo some time ago and placed in Dr. Wank's sanitarium in the hopes that the treatment would benefit him, but lately it was seen that there was no improvement and he had to be formally tried. As a member of the legislature Harter became quite famous, and his fee system was regarded as one of the best measures passed by the Twelfth general assembly. He was a splendid business man, is not altogether impossible for him to be cured yet, but there is not much probability of it.

S. B. Standfield of this city, who is interested in various mining properties in Custer county, has just returned from Warren, Pa., where he sold an interest in the Springfield lode, situated 10 miles east of Silver Cliff, at a satisfactory figure.

W. B. McKeand, a wealthy Chicagoan, is making arrangements to go into the cattle business on a large scale in Colorado. Yesterday papers were filed in the county court by a clerk by which Mr. McKeand gets an option on some of the most valuable land in Pueblo county, located about 14 miles north of here.

The Pueblo Savings bank held its annual election of officers last evening at the bank in the Triangle block and returned the same officers as were elected a year ago. They are as follows: President, Alva Adams; vice president, John E. Thatcher; cashier, Warren Rice, and assistant cashier, Dwight C. McElroy.

Theodore and Wentworth Gillman of New York have transferred to the Suburban Land & Inv. Co. of this city five acres in lot 5, block 5, in St. Charles Mesa. The transfer was filed with the county clerk this morning.

Articles of incorporation of the Caldwell Cattle & Land Co. were filed with the county clerk today. W. B. Bates, Albert E. Caldwell and Leslie Knott are the incorporators and the capital stock is placed at \$10,000, divided into 10,000 shares. The company will operate in various counties in Colorado and will have the general office in Pueblo. The articles empower the company to do a general cattle business, to deal in land, bore for oil, build and sell houses, mills, factories, refraction works, canals, ditches, reservoirs and stores. It is understood that for the present the company will confine its attention to the first-mentioned objects.

Today J. G. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and the man who is supposed to control the majority of the stock of the company, is in the city. It is the second time that he has been here since the return of Messrs. Gates and Lambert to the east, and it is thought he may announce some of the plans of the company for the future of the works here. A number of other high officials of the company are here and will spend the time in visiting the works and Minnequa plant. How long they will remain in the city is not known.

MAYOR WEST'S FUNERAL.
Special to the Gazette.
Pueblo, Jan. 3.—The largest funeral ever held in Pueblo was that of the late George West which occurred this afternoon. A large concourse of people followed the body to the cemetery. Every business house in the city and all the offices of the federal building, the city hall, and the county court house were closed out of respect to the memory of the mayor.

During the morning the remains lay in state at the residence on Michigan avenue and were viewed by thousands of people. Large numbers of working people who had known Mr. West in life and had personal knowledge of his generous heart and helpful hand.

Though the services were set for an early hour this afternoon the place was crowded long before the services began. Within the house were gathered the family and intimate friends of the dead man. Shortly after 1:30

Reverend E. Evans Carrington, of Colorado Springs, who was formerly the pastor of Mr. West at Corona chapel offered a brief prayer. His address, which followed on the life and character of the deceased was short and delivered in simple language. Mayor West's devotion to his church, his family, his friends and his country were emphasized. At the conclusion of the address the pallbearers bore the casket between a long line of friends to the hearse. Headed by the city police force the procession started from the house at 2:30, a company of High school cadets acting as escort. The Masonic members, numbering nearly 200, members of Woodmen of the World, and representatives of the Red Men and nearly 150 Elks, the Italian societies, the Italian band, the city council, the city officials, county officials, fire department, and several hundred citizens were also in line. The procession wended its way to Riverview cemetery where the burial services were conducted by the Masonic order. The floral offerings were abundant and beautiful.

The pall bearers were Henry Barkley, Eyer, Dr. A. T. King, Barney Evans, Frank Merrick and Robert L. Cranger.

GRAND JUNCTION

Special to the Gazette.
Grand Junction, Jan. 3.—"The geology of Grand Junction and the valley of the Grand" is the title of a statement issued today by Prof. Arthur Lakes, of Denver, who has been spending several days in this city making expert examinations for the Western Slope Oil, Gas and Development Co. In his statement to the public Prof. Lakes says:

"The topography and geology around Grand Junction have considerable influence upon the possibilities of oil, gas and artesian water in the vicinity. The strata of the region, particularly the shales, are favorable to the occurrence of oil. The Montana shales are the strata that at Florence on the eastern slope carry our oil fields and the shales and their horizon are in the same relative position to the beds above as at Florence and Canon City, where apparently the same reasonable chance of finding oil is there.

"The valley of the Grand from north to south for many miles is structurally and geographically an ideal one for artesian boring to a seam of water which we believe can be reached almost anywhere within 2,000 feet. The importance of this in a horticultural region and in the support of small fruit gardens and orchards in an otherwise arid section is, we believe, one of the highest considerations of the horticulturists of the Grand valley.

"The geological and structural conditions are likewise very favorable to the accumulation of that best of fuels and excellent illuminant, viz., natural gas.

"With these natural resources within such easy grasp of the city it seems to behoove the citizens as well as the people for miles north and south in the Grand valley to try for the possibilities of oil and the strong probabilities of natural gas and the almost absolute certainty of artesian water.

FLORENCE

Florence, Jan. 6.—The city is calling for bids for the removal of 750 cubic yards of earth from the bottom of reservoir No. 2. By doing this the capacity of the reservoir will be increased about 10,000 gallons giving it a capacity of 50,000 gallons of water.

The business of the Florence postoffice is increasing so rapidly that by the end of the fiscal year the receipts will average considerably above the amount required for establishing free delivery here. The end of the year's business just closed shows a gain of \$2,000 over the year before.

Contractor L. M. Hovey of this place who received the contract for putting in the new sewer in Canon City is having considerable trouble with the union in regard to getting to a basis agreeable to both parties. He is now paying the laborers \$1.75 per day and to this end put his bid down to the lowest possible figure it being \$4,477.27. Union men are demanding an \$8.00 per day and 25 cents per hour. At the meeting of the city council at Canon City several of the union men were present and the situation was discussed. At this time only 30 men are employed on the work, each receiving \$1.00 per day and this he says is all he can afford.

The management of the Immortal mine at Silver Cliff has nearly finished the new shaft house, being built for enclosing the machinery and preparing for being made for building an ore house. Superintendent Kaye states that he will be hoisting ore on the first of the month. Continuous shipments of ore were sent last summer to the Chicago & North Western Railway. Mine Workers of America has received a letter from the southern coal fields asking for 200 white union coal miners to work in the mines there.

FOWLER

(Special Correspondence.)
Fowler, Jan. 1.—The large mercantile business of the Trent Mercantile company of this place, changed hands today. The new firm is composed of Messrs. Ed Deemer, formerly of Pueblo, and Ed Goebel, manager of the Ophir Mercantile company, and will do business under the name of the Fowler Mercantile company. This is the largest mercantile deal ever transacted in Fowler. The business of the firm during the past year has approached very near \$150,000. Over \$15,000 worth of Mexican beans have been handled and three to four times that amount in alfalfa hay. Gus Trent, former manager of the old firm, will remain in the employ of the new company for the present.

J. M. McDonald assumed ownership and complete editorial control of the Fowler Tribune today. The paper will now be conducted from a non-partisan standpoint. Dr. McDonald is a newspaper man of considerable experience.

The students of the Fowler High school were tendered a reception by their principal on New Year eve. Twenty-eight young people attended and watched the new year in.

Ed H. Davenport, well known in the Arkansas valley as a newspaper man, moved today with his family to make his home at Greeley, where he will enter the real estate business. Mr. Davenport is the founder of the Fowler and the Rocky Ford Tribune and the Sugar City Herald.

The Baptist society is securing funds for the erection of a commodious parsonage adjoining their church property. The Methodist society today paid an installment of \$100 on its church building. There is now but \$200 debt against their entire property, which is valued at \$2,500.

ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, January 3.)
Mr. Arthur J. Kew rallied slightly yesterday but there is little basis for hope of recovery.

El Paso club yesterday received a baron of beef from the Union Stock yards at Chicago in recognition of courtesies extended to members of stockgrowers association last summer.

Christian Endeavor union will hold its annual business meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 7:30 tonight.

A general meeting of Woman's union of the First Congregational church will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Lurich, national organizer of W. C. T. U. work, now touring the country, is in this city January 25 and the local union is making elaborate plans for a week of active work at that time.

Third annual banquet of company D. K. G. C. was held last evening.

(Saturday, January 4.)
Mrs. Josie Guthrie, through her attorney, has prepared a suit for damages against Chief of Police King for alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

Anna M. Tweed was elected president of the City Christian Endeavor union.

Condition of Mr. A. J. Kew, who was injured New Year day by being thrown from a horse, continues critical.

A commercial agent of the Colorado & Southern has resigned to accept a position in California.

Antlers bowling team goes to Pueblo this afternoon for a second match with the Rovers.

Mr. Frank F. Castello has presented to the library of Colorado college, through Professor Cragin, a set of valuable historical collections of Pierre Margry.

An exhibit at Perkins hall open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Admission free.

Faculty of Colorado college announces two Shakespearean recitals by Mr. S. A. King, M. A., University of London.

(Sunday, January 5.)
Free exhibit of modern oil paintings at Perkins hall, kept open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday this week.

Firms which were awarded contracts for furnishing county coal have rejected the award on the ground that their bids were for the whole contract and not a part.

By cancelling outlawed warrants, El Paso county is ahead about \$1,000.

Colorado college vacation closes tomorrow night and work will be resumed without material change.

Annual meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held a week from Tuesday night.

Another new bank is projected for Colorado City; it is proposed to include a savings department.

Men of Colorado City are forming a new company to bore for oil.

Colorado College Glee and Mandolin clubs returned yesterday after the most successful trip ever taken by clubs representing that college.

(Monday, January 6.)
Mrs. Ulin S. Embek, of No. 101 Colorado avenue, died at her home this morning and was buried to death. She had been mentally unbalanced for three months.

The Colorado Springs Riding and Driving club will hold its annual meeting tonight at the Pike's Peak club.

The Antlers bowling team returned yesterday from Pueblo, where they defeated the Rovers of that city, Saturday night.

The police expect to arrest the man who has poisoned a number of valuable dogs recently.

(Tuesday, January 7.)
College extension lecture tonight at Perkins hall by S. P. Parsons on "The Isle of Wight," illustrated by stereopticon; admission free.

As result of quarrel over timber land on Cheyenne mountain John Carter was arraigned yesterday morning charged with threats to kill; he furnished \$500 bail for appearance next Saturday.

Butterflies are reported in the vicinity of Lake Moraine.

County Coroner Law gave bond and took oath of office yesterday.

Public schools opened yesterday after two weeks vacation.

City council has decided that the new city hall is to be built of stone.

Telephone franchise propositions were referred to committee of three to investigate.

An unofficial statement from high authority says that slot machines of a gambling nature must be removed at once under penalty of arrest of proprietors.

City council has elected C. P. Quinn as plumbing inspector to fill vacancy.

City Auditor Harris last night gave the city council a complete statement of the city's present financial condition; it shows that the city has issued warrants to an amount exceeding \$7,000 in excess of available cash; the report shows that the amount can be reduced to about \$1,000; the report will not be officially published until Expert Krause's report is made public.

An elaborate musical festival is to be held at the Opera house on January 21.

(Wednesday, January 8.)
John Groves, a well-known and highly-respected colored citizen of Maunabo, is dead; he had resided there for 11 years.

Just west of the new automobile road in surveying and grading the new route of the Manitowish street car line.

Pictures of the Passion Play at Oberammergau will be exhibited in this city January 15 under the auspices of the City Christian Endeavor union for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Lancaster will continue his course of lectures on "Child Study" at the Perin school at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon; the lecture is an explanation of "Child Life."

B. P. Williams succeeds W. S. Tilton as the Colorado Springs commercial agent of the Santa Fe railroad.

Humane society has started an active campaign against dog drivers who club their horses.

Colorado, New Mexico and Wyoming Lumber Dealers association will hold its annual meeting at the Alamo hotel January 21 and 22.

Art loan exhibition at Perkins hall will remain open until Friday evening; there is no charge for admission.

(Friday, January 9.)
Lawrence Hix, colored, of Pueblo, is sentenced to be hanged during the week of April 13; this is the first death sentence passed since the restoration of capital punishment in Colorado; Hix's attorneys will attack the validity of the law.

State board of equalization is at work assessing corporate taxes.

Alumni of the University of Michigan will give a banquet in Denver tonight, at which President Angell will be the guest of honor.

Pullman shops in Denver have completed the building of their first Pullman palace car; it will be used on the North-western railroad.

Suit for foreclosure of a mortgage against Grand Junction Electric and Manufacturing company has been instituted in United States court in Denver.

A newly organized company has secured several thousand acres of land in the vicinity of White Water and intends to drill a number of test wells for oil or gas.

N. W. Prosser, a miner employed at the Moon-Anchor mine, was killed by being caught with the cage and a shaft timber at that property yesterday.

Rewards offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Martin Gleason now amount to \$5,000.

A jurvein has been formed at Cripple Creek.

Victory city council has agreed to purchase 150 acres for a reservoir site, the price being \$30 per acre.

(Saturday, January 10.)
Dr. W. J. McDonald has assumed ownership and editorial control of the Fowler Tribune and announces that it will be conducted on a non-partisan basis.

A report by Professor Lakes says the topography and geology of the vicinity of Grand Junction are favorable to the occurrence of oil and natural gas and ideal for artesian.

A Cripple Creek officer is authority for the statement that an arrest in connection with the Gleason murder will be made within 24 hours.

Mayor Prosser, late Mayor West of Pueblo occurred yesterday afternoon and was largely attended.

State board of equalization continued in session yesterday and listened to a number of protests.

Local Athletic club held its annual ball last night.

Union Republican club of Denver will hold its next meeting at the Windsor hotel January 11; addresses will be made by ex-Senator Wolcott, P. B. Stewart and Frank C. Goudy.

(Sunday, January 11.)
Council of Knights of Columbus will be established in Cripple Creek today; a large contingent from Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo will assist in the ceremonies.

Methodist church at Canon City was damaged by fire to the amount of \$12,000, exclusive of serious damage to the organ.

Game Warden Harris says he will accept two warrants against Fred Selton-Thompson, and for extradition papers, and will go on to New York for the purpose of bringing the noted writer to this state for trial; one charge is attempting to ship hides out of the state and the other is the charge of killing a doe that was feeding fawns.

(Monday, January 12.)
A great deal of political activity is evident in Denver, leading politicians of all parts of the state being in consultation and laying plans for the fall campaign.

At a meeting in Denver an organization was effected to suppress the reign of crime that has terrorized the people of that city.

Charles E. Richardson was killed while working for a saw mill northwest of Fort Collins.

The Commercial club, a new Denver organization, will run a special train to El Paso, Texas, at the time of the Midwinter fair, Jan. 14 to 18.

Mrs. Mary Prosser of Denver, has brought suit against Philip S. Roth for \$15,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry.

Charles L. Adams of Chicago, has given \$50,000 to the Oakes home at Denver.

The Knights of Columbus organized a branch at the order of "Cripple Creek" and closed the day with a fine banquet.

Funerals of Norman Prosser and Peter McLister were held at Cripple Creek yesterday.

The Vindicator mine on Bull hill will resume operations later after being closed down for repairs to shaft, etc., made necessary by the cave accident about Dec. 1.

Young Corbett was received with great enthusiasm at the Tabor opera house, Denver, yesterday, under the management of Peter J. Kennedy.

WASHINGTON

(Monday, January 8.)
After a recess of nearly three weeks both houses of Congress will reconvene today. The Hepburn isthmian canal bill is a special order in the house for tomorrow. Debate may be prolonged upon the proposition expected to be made by the Panama Canal company.

The McKinley Memorial Association has drafted a bill to present to congress providing a commission to select a site and secure plans for the memorial arch to be erected in the District of Columbia.

(Tuesday, January 9.)
House. The house transacted no business. Immediately after it Mr. M. L. Lousden, of New Jersey, announced the death of the customary resolutions of the house, as a further mark of respect.

Senate. The senate transacted no business. The McKinley Memorial Association has drafted a bill to present to congress providing a commission to select a site and secure plans for the memorial arch to be erected in the District of Columbia.

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(Friday, January 19.)
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MINING

(Monday, January 8.)
The mining stock market was active yesterday, although there was a general decline in prices. The El Paso and Gold Cycle were very strong. The El Paso was up 1/2, and the Gold Cycle was up 1/4. The market was generally steady, with some fluctuations in the afternoon.

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FOREIGN

(Monday, January 8.)
A dispatch to the London Central News from Vienna says a report has been received there via Sofia to the effect that Miss Helen M. Stone, the captive missionary, has been released. The report lacks confirmation.

It is reported that conditions prevailing in the Congo Free State are a disgrace to civilization and far worse than ever before.

(Tuesday, January 9.)
A dispatch from Madrid says the treaty of friendship between Spain and the United States, having been examined by the cabinet, will now be submitted to the senate for ratification.

Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, has started the machinery of the Johannesburg Star and the Star has renewed its publication which was interrupted by the war.

(Wednesday, January 10.)
It is reported from Panama that General Albin has chartered the Pacific Steam Navigation company's steamer, the Albatross, and the Pacific Mail company's steamer, the Albatross, and that with these vessels and the gunboat Roanoke and a canal boat he will leave shortly to attack the fleet of the revolutionists.

German officials in Berlin consider the German government's attitude toward the United States regarding Venezuela indicate that the German government intend to accept the Monroe doctrine.

(Thursday, January 11.)
A dispatch from Sofia says, owing to the rejection by the sovereign national assembly of the demand by the newly formed cabinet for two months' supplies, Prince Ferdinand has dissolved the sovereign assembly.

Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis of Belgium, has been pronounced hopelessly insane.

Richard Goldsborough, a well-known American engineer, died at Santiago de Cuba.

(Friday, January 12.)
The German Mormon conference has assembled at Berlin, under the leadership of Hugh J. Cannon, one of the late George A. Cannon, the well-known Mormon apostle. One hundred and twenty-five Mormon apostles are now working in Germany and have been for some time.

The present conference is attended by more than 100 of the German missionaries.

(Saturday, January 13.)
The Chinese court will re-enter Peking today; Chinese officials have requested the ministers of the powers to station legation guards within their quarters in order to prevent the possibility of a collision between the Chinese and foreign troops.

King Edward has conferred the order of the Bath upon the Japanese admiral, Marquis Ito, the Japanese admiral.

El Pals of Madrid has been suspended by the police on account of its persistent attacks upon the queen regent.

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CHARGES AGAINST DENVER POSTMASTER

Special to the Gazette.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The service commission has called attention of the postoffice department to the charges against Postmaster Giddings, with undue political action has been taken in the department.

An Evangelist's Story

"I suffered for years with a bad cold and a bad cough, and I had tried every remedy, but I could not get any relief. I commenced using One Minute's Cure," writes Rev. James H. Cough, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I coughed for years, and I had tried every remedy, but I could not get any relief. I commenced using One Minute's Cure," writes Rev. James H. Cough, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I coughed for years, and I had tried every remedy, but I could not get any relief. I commenced using One Minute's Cure," writes Rev. James H. Cough, evangelist of Belle River, Ill.

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Washington, D. C., Jan. 8.—The service commission has called attention of the postoffice department to the charges against Postmaster Giddings, with undue political action has been taken in the department.

An Evangelist's Story

"I suffered for years with a bad cold and a bad cough, and I had tried every remedy, but I could not get any relief. I commenced using One Minute's Cure," writes Rev. James H. Cough, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I coughed for years, and I had tried every remedy, but I could not get any relief. I commenced using One Minute's Cure," writes Rev. James H. Cough, evangelist of Belle River, Ill. "I coughed for years, and I had tried every remedy, but I could not get any relief. I commenced using One Minute's Cure," writes Rev. James H. Cough, evangelist of Belle River, Ill.

FOR CHINESE EXCLUSION

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By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The senators and representatives of the Pacific coast who have been considering a bill for Chinese exclusion have perfected a measure which will be introduced in both houses in a few days. It is much more comprehensive than any bills that have been presented heretofore on this subject, and of which simply provide for excluding Chinese, or reenacting the Geary law. The bill under consideration contains 45 pages. It does not limit itself to any term of years, as did the Geary act, but if passed in its present form would be perpetual unless repealed.

The bill declares that all Chinese, other than citizens of the United States or those who are secured in coming to and residing in the United States under the present treaty with China shall be refused admission and returned to the country whence they came, at the expense of the transportation company bringing them. Transportation companies bringing Chinese to the United States shall detain them until their right of admission shall be ascertained. Penalties are provided for not complying with the provisions of the act, \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment being the minimum, with a liability to forfeiture of vessels violating any provisions of the law.

The only Chinese persons permitted to enter the United States under the act are those who have become citizens by birth or naturalization, and officials of the Chinese government, teachers, students, merchants, travelers for pleasure or curiosity, returning laborers who must have certificates, or domiciled merchants. Chinese coming as above enumerated must have certificates with a photograph attached. The secretary of the treasury is to ask the Chinese government for the list of names of all officials other than diplomatic and consular officers who desire to visit the United States.

Special sections are devoted to providing how Chinese laborers shall be registered and provided with certificates when returning to this country. Certificates for any Chinese la-

borer are not good after such laborer has been absent for two years. Domiciled merchants are compelled to report annually a full and complete report of the nature and character of their business in order to better identify them. No Chinese, except diplomatic or consular officers, are allowed to enter the United States at any other ports than San Francisco, Port Townsend, Washington, Portland, Ore., Boston, New York, New Orleans, Honolulu, San Juan and Manila, or such other ports as the secretary of the treasury may designate. Ports may be designated on the Canadian or Mexican boundary after consultation with the act.

Provision is made for the inspection of Chinese and enforcement of the provisions of the act under the direction of the commissioner of immigration; also for the deportation of Chinese who come to this country. Appeals from the commissioner or his officers to the United States courts are provided for and the method by which cases may be brought to the supreme court is defined.

Following are the provisions relative to Chinese in the islands: That no Chinese person being lawfully in Hawaii or Porto Rico or Philippines or any other insular possession of the United States shall by reason thereof be entitled to enter or remain in the United States or any of the territory of the United States other than that in which he was in the first instance permitted to enter or remain.

The words "United States" wherever used in this act, it is provided, shall be deemed to mean "the lands and waters included in the United States, its territories, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and any and all other territory or possessions now owned or hereafter acquired by the United States." Provision is made for the registration of all Chinese now in the United States, to be completed within six months after the passage of the act. Each registered Chinese shall have a certificate with photograph attached, and those without certificates at the end of six months shall be deported.

BRYAN SAYS A PARTY MUST HAVE PRINCIPLES.

By Associated Press.

Wooster, O., Jan. 6.—The Hon. William J. Bryan spoke here tonight at the Jackson bank, which was held this evening, at his suggestion in order that he might keep engagements at New Haven and Boston later in the week. His subject was "Steadfastness" and he said in part:

"Among the traits of character which distinguished Andrew Jackson, no trait was more prominent or more helpful to his country than his steadfastness. When he believed a thing, he believed it. Where duty led, he followed without questioning. When he decided that anything ought to be done, he did it, and no power could overawe him. He did not have in his veins a single drop of anything but 'win' blood. When Nicholas Biddle declared that through the national bank he could make and unmake congresses, Jackson replied that that was more power than any one man ought to have in this country, and he then began his war against Biddle and his bank, which resulted in the overthrow of that great financier and the institution which he so autocratically controlled. Others were afraid that Biddle's influence, antagonized, would defeat the Democratic party, but Jackson saw in it a menace to his country, and he did not stop to consider what effect an attack on the bank would have on himself or on his party. He won, and we reverse his name and celebrate his day."

"Benton in reviewing Jackson's work, said that, as Cicero overthrew the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome, so Jackson overthrew the bank and saved America. We shall observe this day in vain if we do not gather from the life of Jackson inspiration and encouragement; for the work which lies before us. Today, the Democratic party needs to learn from the hero of New Orleans the lesson of steadfastness; it needs to learn from him not only that to be successful is more important than to be successful, but that to be right is the best way to insure success."

"A party must have principles or it can have no claim upon public confidence; and how can it commend its principles better than by standing by them? Who will have faith in the creed of a party if the party stands ready to barter away its creed in exchange for the promise of patronage? A halting, vacillating course, not only fails to invite recruits, but it alienates and drives away veterans."

"Another reason for steadfastness is found in the fact that no one can tell until the attempt is made what obstacles courage can overcome. The bold and fearless triumph where the timid fail. The victories which live and light us on to noble deeds are the victories snatched from the jaws of defeat by intrepid spirits who preferred death to defeat."

"There is a profound philosophy, as well as a religious truth in the words: 'He that saveth his life shall lose it.' The party that has no higher purpose than to save its own life will die because it deserves to die, but the party which will die if need be, for the sake of a great cause will live."

"Who says that the money power is omnipotent and that the Democratic party must compromise with it or surrender to it? Not until human nature is entirely changed can the financiers be intrusted with the guardianship of the producers of wealth; not until greed becomes just can the money-changers construct a system for themselves which will be fair to anyone else. A top can be balanced upon the point only when it is in rapid motion, and so the great financial structure designed by Wall street will stand upright only so long as it can be kept whirling; the collapse will come when the speed is slackened."

"Who says that we cannot afford to measure strength with the great monopolies which now arrogantly assume to control the domain of politics as well as the field of industry? Not until we can gather good fruit from an evil tree, and figs from the thistles, can we expect a private monopoly to bring forth public blessings. The water that has been poured into the stocks of our great corporations has

ST. LOUIS PRIZE FOR AIR SHIP COMPETITION.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 6.—Regarding the published statement that the managers of the St. Louis exhibition have decided to offer \$200,000 for the prize ship competition, Sir Hiram Maxim, the American inventor, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I have not heard anything on the subject being pressed upon me, and certainly shall not spend any money on that basis. I have spent \$100,000 in aerial experiments in the past. If I get an invitation in official form and the St. Louis managers put up \$200,000 in a bank I am willing to spend \$100,000 more to win, and thus recoup myself, which I feel reasonably confident I could do."

He mentioned that he was mentioned by the St. Louis prize.

WESTERN MEN ORGANIZED AN OIL ASSOCIATION.

By Associated Press.

Denver, Jan. 6.—The Western Oil association was organized here today by about 150 oil operators of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. Telegrams were also received from 100 other operators endorsing the organization. The following board of directors was elected:

Dewey C. Bailey, George E. Ross, Lewin H. E. Insley, G. W. Allen, Charles Halleck, W. B. Lewis, Josiah Winchester, Denver; C. H. Freeman, Pagosa Springs; F. J. Crane, Cripple Creek; Thomas Poole, Boulder; J. J. Olsen and J. A. Guthrie, Ogden, Utah; C. B. Richardson and John C. Bottom, Cheyenne, Wyo.; C. A. Johnson, Durango, Colo.; representing New Mexico.

Judge George W. Allen of Denver presided at today's meeting.

DIAZ' PORTRAIT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.—John B. Hayes, chief of the delegation to the Pan-American congress now in session in Mexico, today called on the president and presented him a large photographic portrait of Diaz, president of Mexico, which the Mexican president had commanded him to deliver personally to President Roosevelt.

In the photograph President Diaz had written his name with expressions of the warmest friendship and admiration for the American people and for President Roosevelt personally. The photograph was given specially for President Roosevelt.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Acting in accordance with a recommendation made by General Wood, military governor of Cuba, Secretary Root has directed that the third squadron of the Eighth cavalry, comprising the entire garrison at Puerto Principe, be brought to the United States at the first favorable opportunity. It is admitted that this is practically the beginning of the general withdrawal of United States troops in Cuba, preparatory to the transfer of the control of affairs to the civil government to be installed during the coming summer. So far as known there will be no further withdrawal of troops, however until the final arrangements are made for the formal transfer of the government to the newly elected officials of Cuba.

INDEMNITY FOR MURDER OF FRANK G. LENTZ.

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—A case famous in international diplomacy was closed today by the payment of \$7,500 damages to Frank G. Lentz, the mother of a Turkish official, who was killed by Turkish officials. The money was turned over by the state department.

SUSPENSION OF A GRAND JUNCTION BANK.

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Jan. 6.—This morning a notice was posted on the doors of the Colorado State bank notifying patrons that owing to suspended business it was necessary to suspend business temporarily. J. F. McFarland, cashier, is also the manager of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company, and a signed statement Mr. McFarland said that the Colorado State bank procured \$20,000 from the Hanover National bank of New York for the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company. When the notes matured the sugar company could not meet them and it had given a bill of sale on its output of sugar to another bank. The Colorado State bank demanded that the assets of the company not covered by the bonds be delivered to it and that bills of sale of the personal property be made. This has been done and the bank is now the owner of the assets.

BILLS PERTAINING TO COLORADO PENSIONS.

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Bell today introduced bills granting pensions to P. Harvey and J. E. Freeman, and increases of pensions to C. C. Washburn and W. S. Camp; also a bill to pay Edward F. Mitchell, \$23,754 additional compensation as mail contractor on route between Denver and Montgomery, Colo.

Representative Shafer introduced bills pensioning Thos. J. Culliton and Uriah A. Mackley, granting increased pensions to W. J. Remington, James L. McCain, Charles J. Clark, Don C. Smith, John H. Smith, Colin R. Cundy, W. A. Coverson and C. J. Loop; a bill granting Gabriel M. Jagnes an honorable discharge and to pay Samuel Tomlinson \$300 to refund money paid by him to be relieved of military service in the civil war.

The United States supreme court today, affirmed the decision of the supreme court of New Mexico in the case of the United States Trust Co., vs. the Territory of New Mexico, involving payment of taxes amounting to \$80,000, by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.

KENTUCKIAN ASSASSINATED.

By Associated Press.

Franklin, Ky., Jan. 5.—Pleas Hall was killed at his home near here last night while sitting before his hearthstone with his wife and four children. He was fired upon through the window with a shotgun and the entire top of his head blown off.

The wife and children placed the body on the bed, remained alone with it during the night, afraid to venture out to give an alarm. There is no clew to the assassin.

HEPBURN SCORES PANAMA OFFER.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill in the house was opened in lively fashion today by Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, which reported the bill. For two hours he held the floor, replying to a volley of questions concerning the recent offer of the Panama Canal company to sell its property and franchises to the United States for \$100,000,000. Mr. Hepburn maintained that the alleged new offer of the Panama company was part of the plan of delay. He pointed out what he claimed was the suspicious circumstance that the Panama company held out for \$100,000,000 until it was decided before the holiday recess to consider the Nicaragua bill and then suddenly dropped the price to \$100,000,000.

Mr. Morris of Minnesota gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to a motion for adjournment, which he could procure the property and rights of the Panama company for \$40,000,000, if concessions could be procured from Colombia and if the Walker commission so recommended, to purchase and proceed to complete the Panama canal.

THE DETAILS OF THE HOUSE DISCUSSION.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—There was fairly large attendance in the galleries of the house today in anticipation of the opening of the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill which had been made a special order for today. By the terms of the order the bill will continue before the house until disposed of.

Without preliminary business the whole went into committee of the chair for the consideration of the bill and Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) the chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which reported the bill, took the floor to open the debate. He said the subject of a waterway across the isthmus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans had been in the minds of the people of the world for more than 400 years. In the United States 37 states had instructed their congressional delegations to support a bill to build an inter-oceanic canal, and other political parties had aligned themselves in favor of it; the subject had been discussed in congress, scientific societies, the newspapers and on the hustings until there was now a volume of literature on the subject never before devoted to a single project.

Mr. Hepburn said the report of the Walker commission gave careful consideration to every feature of the work. The bill submitted by his committee proposed to concentrate all authority in the hands of the president, to give him no opportunity for personal statements or the pensioning of persons who had been passed in the race of life. It gave the United States the authority to protect, defend and operate the canal. In view of all the reports submitted, Mr. Hepburn said there could be no question in the mind of any well-informed man of the feasibility and practicability of an inter-oceanic canal.

Referring to the efforts of the Panama Canal company to build a canal by private enterprise he summarized their effort as follows: "The company raised \$25,000,000 by the sale of \$435,000,000 of bonds and after eight years the managers of the company found themselves with the work less than one-fourth completed, penniless and bankrupt in money and character."

The disaster to this company, he said, proved conclusively that the work should be undertaken by governmental agency.

There was not an atom of work in general engineering, said he, yet the project was so grand and so practical that it had never received the attention of man had been so conclusively proved. If the pending bill became a law the work could begin at once and should be completed in eight years.

Mr. Hepburn said that as a commercial venture the commission's figures of 7,000,000 tons could be safely taken. At the latter figure the total revenue at the Suez route would be \$11,000,000—enough to meet the cost of maintenance (\$2,000,000) and leave \$9,000,000 to meet interest charges if there were such.

Mr. Hepburn pointed out the advantages the Nicaragua route for sailing vessels on account of the better winds prevailing there, contending in this connection that it was a mistake to suppose that the sailing ship was destined to disappear from the world. The Panama route was located sailing ships sometimes lay for five months in the doldrums. When Mr. Hepburn said he had hoped that the proposed waterway would be free of charge to American ships there was an outburst of applause on the Republican side. If that might be done, he said, it would give a great impetus to American shipping.

In concluding Mr. Hepburn said there might be some interests in the United States which believed they would be harmed by the rivalry of this canal and there were gentlemen of honest purpose who thought the time was not ripe for building a canal of such magnitude should not be undertaken. They were, perhaps, terrified by the spectre of scandal.

"But," he concluded, "I insist that the American people have made their choice and that they shall be built and that now is the time to build it."

After Mr. Hepburn had concluded his speech he was besieged with questions. Mr. Shafer of Colorado—I should like to know what is the gentleman's construction upon this bill, and upon the late treaty that has been ratified, as to the power of the United States to fortify the canal.

Mr. Hepburn—I have no any doubt about the right of the United States to defend that canal and to do it in the way that seems wise to the United States. If that involves the erection of fortifications at the terminus of the canal, or at the sides of the canal, or at the important works I have no doubt about the authority of the United States to do it and that it would exercise that authority.

Mr. Fowler, New Jersey, asked if it were possible to allow American ships to pass through the canal without charge.

Mr. Hepburn replied: "I have no doubt that the United States can use that canal in a manner advantageous to its own people above the advantage that it would be to other people; at all events government ships will go through free and there is that trend in the air on the part of other nations toward yielding to the desires of the United States that makes me hopeful that if there was a barrier of that kind now we would brush it out of the way pretty soon."

Mr. Cummings (N. J.)—I should like to ask you an opinion, if your bill should be passed, under the treaty that has been ratified by the senate, England would have any special privilege in the canal over other nations?

SEATE TO DEAL WITH RAILROADS.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The first notes of the contest between the Nicaragua and Panama routes for the isthmian canal were heard in the senate today.

Mr. Morgan offered and secured the adoption of a resolution which indicated his purpose to have the committee on inter-oceanic canal inquire into the relations alleged to exist between the transcontinental railroad companies of the United States and Canada and the Panama canal company. In explanation of the resolution Mr. Morgan declared that "the alleged relations were a wicked monopoly" which already had cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars. The relations involve the control by the Panama Canal company of the Panama Railroad company and the agreement existing between certain railroad companies of the United States and the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

At the conclusion of business today the senate passed a graceful compliment to Senator Foraker of Ohio, by adjourning until 2 o'clock tomorrow in order that the senators might attend the marriage of Mr. Foraker, which is to occur at noon tomorrow.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the course of his invocation in the senate today the chaplain referred to "that body of able and accepted men who send forth reports of the proceedings."

Among the oldest senators and officials of the body it was noted that this was the first time in the history of the senate that the reporters and correspondents ever were prayed for in the United States senate.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Stewart (Nev.), was adopted ordering the secretary of the interior to inform the senate whether leases for large tracts of land on Indian reservations have been made or are in contemplation.

Mr. Foraker (Vt.) was relieved at his own request from duty on the immigration committee, and his colleague, Mr. Dillingham, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made.

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution: "That the committee on inter-oceanic canal have leave to sit during the sessions of the senate to execute the provisions of the resolution passed on May 21, 1900, which is hereby continued in force and that said committee is further empowered to make inquiry and report with reference to any agreement or contract between any two companies in the United States, Canada or in Panama, or of any line of ships to control navigation or rates thereof, for cargoes or passengers passing across the isthmus of Panama and in regard to any matter referred to said committee by any of the foregoing."

In answer to inquiries as to the effect of the resolution Mr. Morgan said that he understood certain contracts between railroads of this country, Canada and the Panama Canal company existed looking to the development of the isthmus.

"It is the most wicked monopoly ever existed," declared Mr. Morgan, "and already has cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars. The resolution at the same time declares that the committee on inter-oceanic canal have leave to sit during the sessions of the senate to execute the provisions of the resolution passed on May 21, 1900, which is hereby continued in force and that said committee is further empowered to make inquiry and report with reference to any agreement or contract between any two companies in the United States, Canada or in Panama, or of any line of ships to control navigation or rates thereof, for cargoes or passengers passing across the isthmus of Panama and in regard to any matter referred to said committee by any of the foregoing."

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the insular committee of the house, will introduce, probably tomorrow, a bill providing for the establishment of a government for the Philippines. The bill is the result of extended conferences which have been held of late between the war department, officials and senators and representatives interested in insular affairs, and it follows to a large extent the recommendations of the Philippine commission.

Provisions are incorporated regulating corporate franchises, establishing regulations for mining, timber and land operations, and establishing the preliminary steps by which self-government shall be undertaken by the people of the islands.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee of Philippine affairs, tomorrow will introduce a bill for a temporary government of the Philippines. The bill is the result of consultations with war department officials directly interested in insular affairs and the government of the Philippines. The bill will not be a part of the Philippine revenue bill, which has passed the house, but will be an independent measure.

The bill does not attempt to establish a new form of government in the Philippines but confirms the action of President McKinley in establishing a commission and ratifies the acts of that commission under the instructions of the president dated April 7, 1900. It also gives the president authority while there is armed resistance in any part of the islands to call upon the military and naval forces of the United States to regulate and control inter-island commerce. Section 4, following the Puerto Rican act, gives the government of the Philippines power to improve the harbors and other instruments of commerce, and to call upon the military and naval forces of the United States to regulate and control inter-island commerce.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The Panama Canal company has made the proposition to build a canal across the isthmus of Panama, which was the subject of a bill introduced by Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) in the house today. The bill is the result of consultations with war department officials directly interested in insular affairs and the government of the Philippines. The bill will not be a part of the Philippine revenue bill, which has passed the house, but will be an independent measure.

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LOCK STEP ABOLISHED.

By Associated Press.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 7.—The Leavenworth of the Kansas penitentiary devoted to abolish the lock step marching of the inmates in chapel, an announcement to them in chapel it met with approval. The lock step marching has been abolished in many of the penitentiaries and modern penitentiaries regard it as detrimental.

WHITE HOUSE LEVEL.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt gave a reception to the diplomatic corps in the White house tonight in honor of the anniversary of the first inauguration of the president. The reception was the first at which President Roosevelt has been the host. A full representation of the diplomatic corps made the affair very brilliant.

Saved His Life.

By Associated Press.

"I feel I owe my life to Kodol Dypopleia Cure," writes H. C. Chesnut, Hayfield, Minn. "For three years I was afflicted with a cough, and I was nearly dead. I read your advertisement for Kodol Dypopleia Cure and thought I might give it a trial. I began to improve from the first dose. Now I am cured and I recommend it to all who are afflicted with a cough. H. C. Chesnut, Hayfield, Minn. 117 South Teton street."

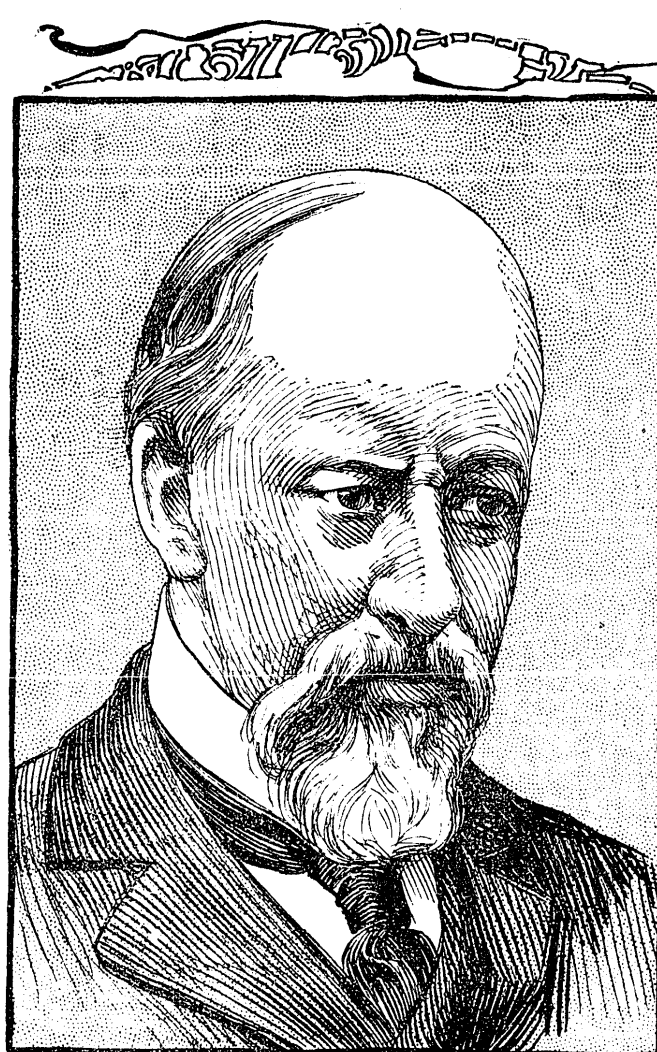
THE GREATEST MEN IN SOUTH AMERICA

As far as mere personality is concerned, perhaps no two men could be found more nearly typical of their respective nationalities than the presidents of two South American republics, Don Julio A. Roca, of Argentina, and Don German Riesco, of Chile. According to report, they are high spirited, ambitious, intelligent and politically acute, having risen from the ranks. More is known of Argentina's president, Don Julio A. Roca, than of Chile's, Don German Riesco. The former has been in the public eye for almost a generation, though he is still on the sunny side of sixty. Born of a noble family in the little city of Tucuman, in northern Argentina, President Roca upheld the family tradition by running away from school when a boy and joining the army. His father had fought the Chileans under General San Martin, but his first sniff of war was in the quadrangular fight between Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. He fought it for five years, coming out of the conflict a seasoned veteran as a general. Military life suited him so well that he continued in it until he had reached the rank of general. Being of a dispositive disposition, he sought opportunity for a career and found it down in Patagonia, which vast and uncivilized territory he was mainly instrumental in throwing open to immigration and agriculture, thereby adding millions of acres to the productive area of the country.

Roca was first elected president of the republic in 1880, just in time to take a prominent part in the squabbles of the following year, when the long pending boundary question became acute. This problem of fixing an international boundary line between Chile and Argentina had been left over from previous administrations, and President Roca himself vigorously to the task of securing a satisfactory solution with advantage to his own country, of course. The two republics agreed upon a general line of delimitation, but it was not determined definitely owing to a misunderstanding as to the provisions of the several treaties of 1851, 1858 and the protocol of 1880. They even agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, choosing Queen Victoria as the arbitrator, and then finally refused to accept the decision of the judge selected by her.

Whether purposely or not, the treaty entered into between Chile and Argentina about twenty years ago respecting the Andean delimitation is ambiguous in its wording. At any rate, it is susceptible of at least two interpretations, and may afford a reasonable excuse for the republic to declare war upon the other. As matters at present stand there seems a disposition for an "agreed-to disagree," and that is why war preparations have been making on a scale than ever before. So late as the two governments agreed to negotiate any unsettled difficulties to the satisfaction of the British government, and commissioners were appointed to draw a general line of demarcation. The

boundaries submitted, however, were irreconcilable, and there was a prompt call to arms on either side, the Chilean government authorizing the mobilization of 50,000 men and the Argentine of 80,000. No actual hostilities ensued, however, and peace was temporarily patched up between the two governments. But soon after another question of boundary arose, this time respecting a portion of Bolivia, claimed by both Chile and Argentina, by the former through right of conquest and by the latter through cession from the Bolivian government. This dispute was referred to an international commission, with the United States minister at Buenos Ayres as arbitrator. This commission met in March, 1899, and within three days settled the question of delimitation by dividing the disputed territory equally between the two claimants. This was not exactly satisfactory to either, and, while accepting the conclusion in the main, they yet had an excuse for war in the settlement of details. Still white winged peace hovered for awhile over the Andean peaks, and prosperity began when, President Roca, who was again in the Argentine executive chair, changed the order he had sent to Europe for Krupp cannon into one for railroad material and set himself to the development of the country. He has shown himself a wise and energetic ruler, having studied the needs of Argentina for the purpose of supplying her wants and being intent upon the development of her vast areas of cultivation.



DON JULIO A. ROCA, PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA.



DON GERMAN RIESCO, PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

He landed by means of immigration and assisted agriculture. He has no reason to feel any too well disposed toward the many thousands of Italian immigrants he has been instrumental in bringing into the country, for it was a young man of Italian parentage who attempted his life ten years ago.

The causes which led up to this attempted assassination were similar to those alleged as motive for the murder of President McKinley. The young Italian was out of employment and, hearing that General Roca was responsible for the depressed condition of the country, then apparently on the verge of ruin, determined to kill him and nearly succeeded.

It will be seen that President Roca has been prominent in national affairs for many years and has taken a foremost part in international concerns. He is called a monomaniac on the international boundary question, having pressed it on several occasions. President Roca has been called the "Diaz of Argentina" on account of possessing an individuality similar to that of the great president of Mexico. Had he indeed been in continuous possession of the executive office since his first election to the presidency in 1880 and, like Diaz, have become dictator instead of president, the condition of Argentina might be different now. But there was a hiatus of twelve years between his

A MONUMENT TO THE BOER GENERAL DE WET.

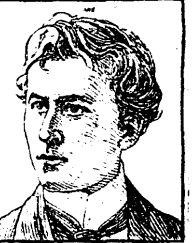
The first monument to be erected to the Boer General De Wet, so far as is known was recently unveiled at Schierstein, Germany. It consists of a bust of the famous general on a pedestal, a



very good likeness, with the figure of a typical young Boer, presumably General De Wet, offering a wreath of oak leaves. The work is by a German sculptor, Herr Pfretschner, and the unveiling ceremony was attended by more than a thousand persons.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PIANIST.

In the accompanying illustration is presented the portrait of Percy Grainger, the young pianist who has caused such a furor in musical circles by his "ringing touch, perfect technique and splendid capabilities." He was born in Australia, the home of Miss Melba, Miss Crossley, Miss Castles and several other celebrities who have achieved fame in the musical world. His father is the chief government architect of Western Australia, and finding his son apparently a musical prodigy at the age of eleven, he sent him to Europe to perfect his education.

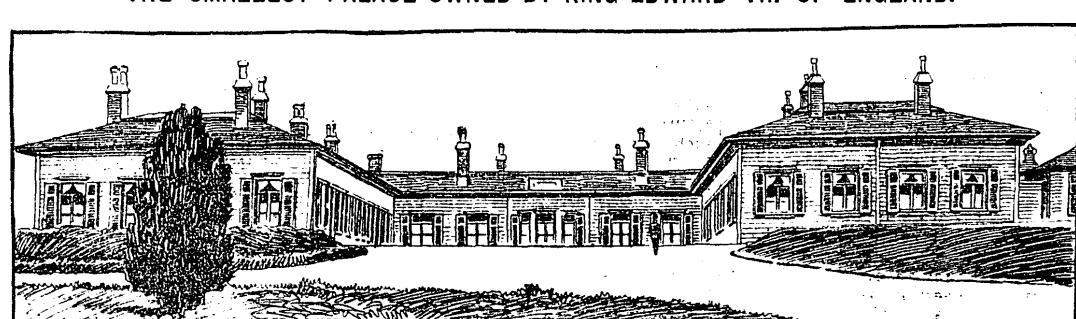


THE PRINCE OF MONACO.

Prince Albert of Monaco, whose large establishments furnish him with a comfortable and scientific investigation, now proposes to aid M. Santos Dumont in his aerial experiments by defraying the expenses of a larger airship than any that has hitherto been constructed, provided Santos Dumont will move to Monaco. There Prince Albert evidently would be a valuable attraction. The prince, absolute monarch of Monaco, with its eight square miles of area and 14,000 inhabitants, is a young man of three years of age, poses as a naval officer and of late years has pursued with ardor the study of photography.



THE SMALLEST PALACE OWNED BY KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.



King Edward of England has several palatial abodes, but the unpretentious structure shown in the accompanying illustration is said to be the smallest one he owns. It can hardly be dignified with the name of palace, however, being more in the nature of a pavilion, and is, in fact, the royal residence at Aldershot used by his majesty and his household when he is engaged in the royal force of inspecting troops. King Edward is very much attached to his bungalow, as he calls it, on account not only of its situation in a fine, healthful locality, but for its associations. The building was commenced by his father in 1854, and there the queen and prince consort passed many happy hours.

AUTHOR MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

While there exists some doubt as to the poetical ability of Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian author, whose portrait is presented in the accompanying illustration, he is conceded to be an able writer of prose, and his little dramas have attracted attention. One critic remarked of his "Princess Maeterlinck" that "if properly put on the stage and acted with spirit it would be more fun than a shipload of monkeys." Most of his books have been translated from French into English and are well known. Maeterlinck was born in Belgium in 1862 and as recreations his favorites are beekeeping, canoeing and skating.

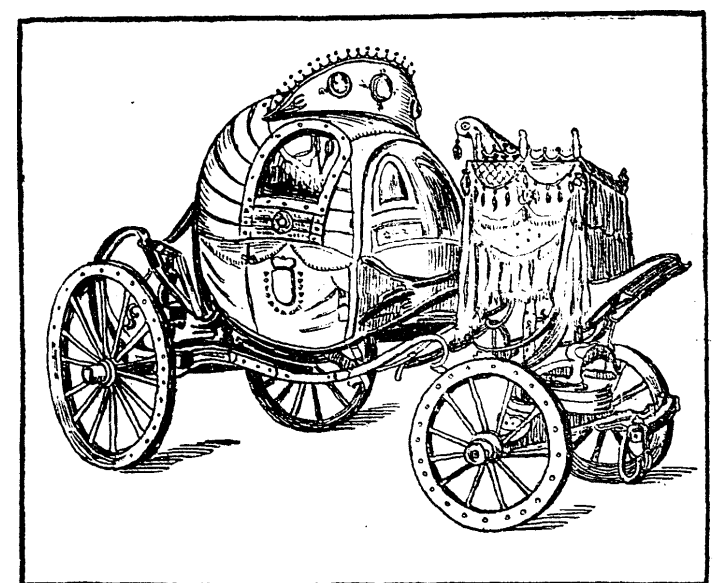


THE VICEROY OF INDIA AS A TIGER HUNTER.



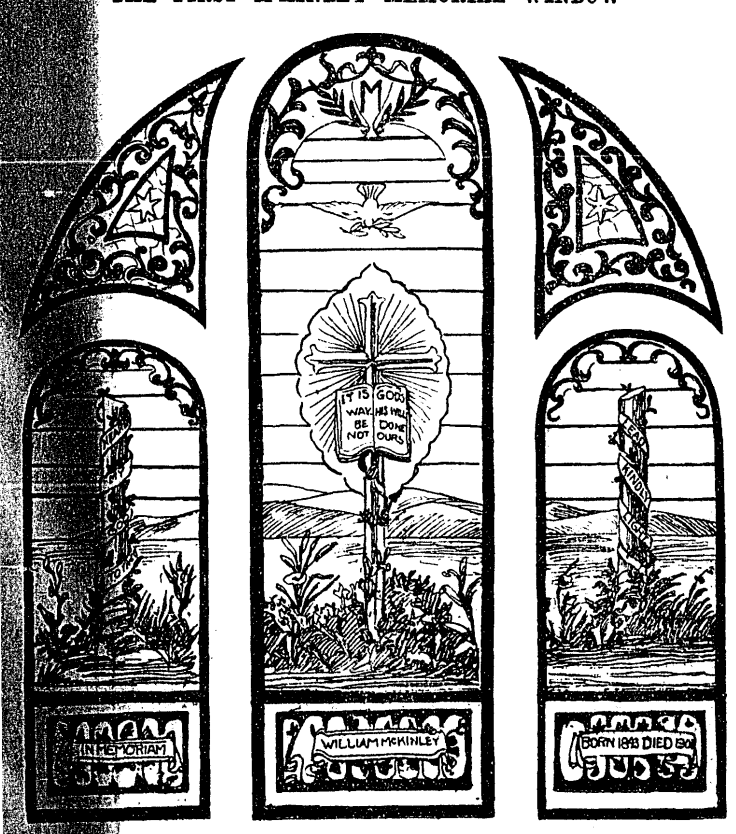
George Nathaniel Curzon, G. M. S. L. G. M. E. L. M. A. P. C. F. R. S. J. P., D. L., etc., viceroy and governor general of India since 1898, has been a pretty good hunter in his time, at least for honors, as his long array of titles shows, but it is only within a few months that he took upon himself to hunt the royal tiger in his native land. He hunted to very good advantage in America some years ago, and not the least of his achievements was the capture of the beautiful daughter of a millionaire, who now graces his court in India. It is admitted even by his enemies that with her assistance he has made a pretty good record as viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, born Leiter, has won hosts of native hearts. Lord Curzon obtained the tiger shown in the illustration after a day's shooting with the maharajah of Scindia.

THE BONAPARTE "DEATH'S HEAD" CARRIAGE.



The curious carriage shown in the accompanying illustration was built by order of Duke August of Saxe-Coburg and Alenbourg in 1807 expressly for the use of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he had the honor of entertaining in his castle of Frederstein, but when the superstitious conqueror of Europe saw the vehicle he politely but firmly declined even to step into it on account of its having the shape of a death's head. The old carriage is still in existence and is said to be marvelously well preserved, its colors, dark green, crimson and gold, being fresh and brilliant. The inside is furnished with silk, and the top or ceiling is painted in blue picked out with golden stars to represent the sky.

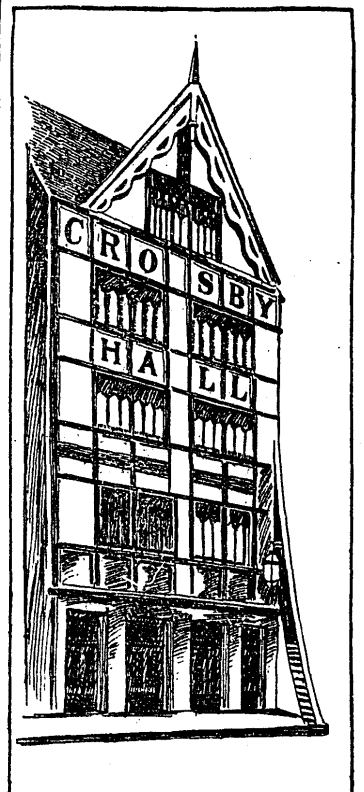
THE FIRST MCKINLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW.



The first memorial window to President McKinley was placed in position at the First Methodist Episcopal church of Cranford, N. J., within three months of the time he was shot. It was made in Newark, N. J., and is considered a beautiful work of art. As shown in the illustration, it is in three sections, the design of the center one consisting of an ornamental cross, which hovers a white dove emblematical of the Holy Spirit. Across an arm of the cross are the martyr president's last words: "It is God's way, the done, not ours." In the side panels are broken pillars bearing on their capitals the titles of Mr. McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light," and "My God, to Thee." Other scrolls beneath the panels contain the inscription "My Memorial," the president's name and dates of his birth and death.

HERE A KING HELD COURT.

Among the sights of London town is famous Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate street, where at one time Richard III. resided and held court. It is presented because it is one of the few structures boasting an antiquity of four centuries



or more. Many of the oldest and most famous houses in England have been pulled down in the march of improvement, one of the last to go under the hammer being Hogarth's house in Chiswick, where the great painter lived.

LATEST PORTRAITS OF GERMANY'S IMPERIAL PRINCES.



In the accompanying illustration are shown the six sons of Emperor William II. of Germany, who has seven children in all, the youngest being a girl, Victoria Louise, born in 1892. By rank and age these imperial princes are as follows: Frederick William, crown prince, born 1882; William Frederick, born 1883; Adelbert, born 1884; August, born 1887; Oscar, born 1888; and Joachim, born 1890. William is most fortunate in being so well provided for the succession, and it is said that he is very proud of his stalwart sons, who are, on the whole, a very well behaved sextet of boys.

TIMELY TALK IN TABLOID.

Mr. Jones, a district schoolteacher, has issued his annual challenge to any person or group of persons who would like to spell against him. One condition is that all the words spelled shall be English. The challenge is posted near the exit of the Falls (Me.) dry goods store in bold print. "Have you anything?" In the half dozen years that the sign has been there

tuted in places where the old posts have disappeared. Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa, which seven years ago was a village inhabited by a hundred natives, is now a town with 300 European and 21,000 native inhabitants. It has three hotels, several hundred stores and a newspaper.

In Denmark many old little stories are told of King Christian and his kind ways, above all of the friendly interest he takes in the doings of his subjects. Until within quite recent years, when his strength has begun to fail him, he used to spend much of his time in Copenhagen walking about the streets, and nothing pleased him better than to stop and have a chat with any workman he chanced to encounter. Whenever any Dane makes his mark in the world, no matter what his station in life may be, what his views, the king always sends for him at the first opportunity that the may know what he is like and have a talk with him. Little wonder that he understands his people or that they understand him!

The heaviest silver coin in the world belongs to Anam, where the silver ring is worth about \$15; then comes the Chinese tael, equal to about 90 cents, and then the Austrian double thaler.

The South Carolina legislature looked with disfavor upon a proposition to compel street car lines to provide vestibules on their cars for the protection of the motormen, it being asserted that

the vestibules are liable to be the cause of accidents when the glass becomes frosted or bespattered with rain.

The young empress of Russia, it is said, cares little or nothing about jewels or indeed about any kind of finery and in this respect presents a striking contrast to her mother-in-law, the still young looking and even pretty Marie Feodorovna, whose jewel casket in the days when she was empress, was the most famous in the world from a gem point of view, hardly second even in the

matter of pearls to the collection of the empress of Austria.

The longest span of submarine cable in existence will be that between Vancouver and Fanning island, 3,000 miles apart. The task of laying it was begun a few weeks ago.

The shah is absolutely ruler within his own dominions and master of all lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent shahs have been able to amass large private fortunes.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

THE PEOPLE of Denver seem at last to have awakened to a realization of the condition of affairs in that city, and a movement has been started outside of the regularly constituted authorities to put a stop to the crimes of violence that have disgraced the city recently. The conditions in Denver, in fact, seem to approach rather closely to those which formerly led to the establishment of vigilance committees in San Francisco and other western cities, and which had as their result a perceptible thinning out of the bad men of the community and a permanent improvement of the moral tone of the city.

It is better probably that the thugs and murderers of Denver should be hanged or shot by a vigilance committee, or driven out of town upon orders issued by a secret tribunal, rather than that crimes of violence should continue, but it is certainly a very unfavorable showing of the character and intelligence of the people of any city when resort to this kind of action becomes necessary.

The people of Denver especially, and the people of all cities in general, need to realize that it is not possible to suppress crime by endeavoring to catch and to punish the criminals after the fact. It should be always remembered that the wide-open policy in the city management invariably tends toward the production of crime, and it does this both by attracting to the city the criminal classes from other places and by lowering the general tone of the community toward the point where crime becomes the natural and unavoidable result of the conditions that have been created. The city of open saloons, open gambling rooms, cheap theaters and other resorts of vice is doing a great deal more to produce murderers than it is possible to do in other ways to prevent them. It is impossible in a city where the laws are loosely drawn and loosely enforced, for the police authorities, however earnest and honest they may be in their efforts to do so, to detect crime and to punish the criminals. The efforts of a vigilance committee may succeed in driving out of the city, or out of the world, a few of the more notorious and desperate criminals, and the effect of their acts may be to produce a salutary terror among the remaining members of the criminal class, but if the conditions remain fit for the development of criminals among the population, and attractive to criminals from other places, the moral level of the city can not be raised and crime cannot permanently be prevented.

BRADSTREET'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

THE WEEKLY review of trade by Bradstreet's commercial agency for the current period has much more than its usual interest, because it includes a review of what has been going on for the past year and a statement of the present conditions as they affect the outlook for the future.

The report is entirely satisfactory to those who believe that the present prosperity of the country is in no danger of an immediate decline. "Satisfaction with the old and renewed confidence in the new year are the dominant features in the industrial, commercial and financial situation."

The considerations upon which this statement is based must constitute the foundations for any reliable estimate of the future local business situation. Colorado Springs is exceptionally well endowed with natural resources and is better able to stand the strain of general hard times than many other places, but even in Colorado Springs it is impossible to have really good times unless the general conditions throughout the country are favorable.

But when the general conditions are good, as they have been in the past year and as they seem likely to continue to be, there is no place better conditioned to take advantage of them than Colorado Springs.

The general review of the conditions of business at the close of 1901 are such as to afford every encouragement for the promoters of enterprises whose success depends upon efforts extended through a considerable period of time. There is no prospect of any immediate decline of prosperity, but on the contrary there is good reason to believe that the present situation will continue for several years to come, and that in this time it will be possible to bring to completion many large enterprises which will have enduring results for the good of our city and our state.

MORE REFERENCE BOOKS NEEDED.

AMONG recent gifts to Colorado college is one by Mr. F. F. Castello of a set of valuable books relating to the early French posts and discoveries in the west and south of North America. Aside from the intrinsic value of the gift it may serve to call attention of the public to the need of the college for more books of reference in history and other branches of knowledge.

A real library, such as is known and valued among men of learning, does not consist of current fiction and poems, nor is it limited to works of science. Such books indeed have their uses, but the most valuable and useful part of a library that serves the purposes of serious students consists in books of reference, which for the most part are of unusual value and not easily procurable. A great many of the most useful of these are out of print and cannot be picked up off-hand at any price. A library of this kind is essential to original research, and is absolutely necessary if Colorado Springs is to be made, as we hope it will be, an educational center for the Rocky Mountain region. Colorado college already has the beginning of this sort of a library, but it needs and ought to have much more than a beginning. It has already accumulated a considerable number of books of reference, and these ought to be constantly added to as the opportunity offers. A library of a few thousand books well selected and accumulated as the result of ceaseless watchfulness on the part of those competent to judge of real and permanent worth would be worth far more as an educational equipment than a much larger number picked up wholesale, new or second-hand, or resulting from casual donations.

The accident to the steamer Walla Walla appears to have been unavoidable. No amount of care could have averted the death blow that came out of the fog and crashed in the sides of the unfortunate steamer. The captain, crew and passengers acted with courage and coolness in the face of danger, the boats and life rafts were sufficient for the purpose for which they were designed, and the loss of life was as small as could be expected under the circumstances.

Butterflies on Pike's Peak in January, and strawberries ripening in the open air in Florence, Colo., in the same month! And yet there are some people who sneer at our Italian climate.

OUR WINTER TOURISTS.

FOR several years past the attention of Colorado Springs has been directed almost exclusively to the development of its mining business, and especially to that part of it which concerns the great gold camp of the Cripple Creek district.

It was inevitable that this should be so. Seldom, if ever, in the history of our country has there been such a case of the rapid development of an unknown region into one of the greatest producers of wealth known to mankind. Colorado Springs was particularly fortunate in being the nearest city to the Cripple Creek district, while on the other hand, the new gold mines owed their rapid development very largely to the fact that Colorado Springs lay so near them, and that there was in this city so large a number of men of wealth, business ability and wide acquaintance in eastern financial circles. The connection has been an advantageous one on both sides, and no one will feel any serious regret because mining matters have occupied so large a share of our attention.

It is true, nevertheless, and the fact has been frequently referred to in the Gazette in the past few years, that while we have been giving so much of our attention to gold mining and the mining stock business, we have to some extent neglected another one of the principal and most permanent resources of our city. Before gold was found at Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs had already become known throughout the civilized world as one of the foremost health and pleasure resorts, especially for winter visitors, and predictions were freely made upon an established basis of fact that in the near future this would come to be known as the great winter sanitarium of the continent.

There is no doubt that our intense interest in the mining business, stimulated by the rich rewards that have been gained there, has seriously interfered with the development of our advantages as a winter health resort. The city has not been advertised in the past few years as it might have been, and we have been negligent about providing the accommodations that invalids of the wealthier class had a right to expect.

Lately, it is true, some very important efforts have been made to remedy these neglects. The city has been widely advertised, and at the present time this class of advertising is being pushed more extensively than it has been for many years previously. Recently, too, there has been developed a disposition to make very notable additions to our accommodations for winter health seekers, both of the class that seeks recuperation from actual illness, and the class that is here simply to avoid the dangerous or disagreeable winter climate of other regions.

That these efforts to advertise the city and to furnish adequate accommodations for our winter guests will have their proper result in the near future, there can be no doubt. But it is unfortunate that that time has not yet arrived. There are not nearly as many people in Colorado Springs at the present time as there ought to be. The hotels and the boarding houses are not as well occupied by guests and there are not as many strangers on the streets as there should be and our merchants are not doing the amount of business that they should with this class. On the other hand, other resorts in California, Arizona, New Mexico and elsewhere less gifted by nature, but better advertised, are profiting by our neglect and their own enterprise. The tide of tourist travel has been diverted just as the Gazette predicted it would be, and it will require additional effort on our part to bring it back again to us.

All this is no fault of our climate or scenery or any of the natural advantages upon which our claims as a health resort rest. The city is just as attractive in these respects as it ever was, and indeed the natural advantages have been increased and supplemented by what has been done in the way of artificial improvements. Certainly no invalid would prefer the straggling village that once existed here to the handsome city that now offers all modern conveniences of life and many brilliant opportunities for business or professional careers.

We are perfectly confident that it is only necessary to take proper action along the right lines to restore Colorado Springs to its pre-eminence as a winter resort city and to accomplish for it all that has ever been predicted in these lines.

Colorado Springs is the great natural winter sanitarium of western North America, and it only depends upon our own people and those interested with us to accomplish for the city its manifest destiny.

PROGRESS TOWARDS TEMPERANCE.

JOHAN G. WOOLLEY, the noted prohibition speaker and leader has just returned from a seven months trip around the globe which was taken for the purpose of studying the condition of the liquor traffic in foreign lands.

As a result of his observations, Mr. Woolley is of the opinion that the world in general is advancing towards temperance, and he says further that "among all the greater nations, I feel sure that America is at present the farthest advanced in the struggle for prohibition."

Mr. Woolley is not the first American who has gained in respect and admiration for his own country by traveling in foreign lands. It is easy to find fault with what one sees in his own neighborhood and to think that these things are worse than they are in any other place in the world. Such appears to have been the opinion of Mr. Woolley during the presidential campaign of 1896 in regard to the drink evil in the United States, and such also was the opinion of a more distinguished statesman in regard to the evils due to the concentration of wealth, and the power possible under our law for corporations and trusts. On the other hand, the untraveled American is too apt to fall into a vainglorious opinion of his own country, and to brag without due reason of its superiority to other nations. Nothing is more healthy to any one desiring to form accurate opinions of public matters than to travel in foreign lands, and we are not surprised that Mr. Woolley should have returned from his long trip with a better and sounder estimate of social conditions in this country and of the progress which his own countrymen are making. If he has also learned the truth, that great social and political reforms cannot be accomplished hastily, but must be the result of a slow evolution of thought, character and manners in the body of the people, and that legislation to be effective must be supported by the great mass of public sentiment, his trip will have been most valuable to him, and he is now in a better position than ever before to carry on the work of reform to which he has devoted his life.

CARNEGIE'S CASH OFFER.

THE GAZETTE has been of the opinion that the objections to Mr. Carnegie's offer of steel trust bonds to establish a national university at Washington were not so well grounded as some people would have us believe. We do not think that Mr. Carnegie had any intention of securing consideration for the steel trust from congress by this gift, or that the national representatives would be influenced in this way.

This conclusion is made more evident from the fact now announced that Mr. Carnegie has offered to give cash in place of the bonds. There does not seem to be any good reason now why the ten million dollar donation should not be accepted, and the university established without further delay.

What Colorado Newspapers Are Saying:

ABOUT THE NEW YEAR GAZETTE.
The Colorado Springs Gazette, edited by J. H. ... (Silver Plume Standard).

A number of the leading daily papers of this state printed not only very handsome but elaborate New Year editions. They were all very praiseworthy and reflected great credit upon both the editorial and mechanical departments. However, some were more meritorious than others, and we have no hesitation in awarding the premium to the Colorado Springs Gazette. The New Year Gazette is not only a thing of beauty, but contains a world of valuable information in its 50 pages of matter. (Summit Co. Journal).

The annual New Year editions of the Denver and Colorado Springs papers were about the best ever produced in the state. Colorado Springs' publications were not one whit behind their competitors, this is especially so of the Gazette which was a delightful novelty in every particular. (Grand Junction Sentinel).

The people of Trinidad and Las Animas county heartily appreciate the favorable and extended write-up of our city and county in the Colorado Springs Gazette's New Year edition. To our knowledge this is the only state paper that has been fair enough to give our thriving city and county the credit for its co-operation in the upbuilding of Colorado. (Chronicle-News, January 2, 1902).

While we are not a special admirer of the Stevens style of politics, we must admit he is a thorough newspaper man. The New Year edition of the Colorado Springs Gazette is a splendid number, and shows in an excellent manner the resources of Colorado. (Longmont Call).

A comparison of the daily papers issued on New Year day shows beyond all doubt that the Colorado Springs Gazette was the finest of them all, exceeding any other paper ever issued in the state. (Denver Examiner).

The Colorado Springs Gazette issued a very clever New Year edition last Wednesday. (Rocky Mt. Herald).

ABOUT COLORADO.
Colorado has a population one-sixth that of the United States, but the total output of the state in gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal and stone, farm products, manufactured goods reaches nearly the \$200,000,000 point. This is a record. A state with only 600,000 people can produce \$200,000,000 isn't taking any advice from the east as to its wealth, morals and intelligence. That means a production of \$300 for every man, woman and child in the state. Beat it if you can. (George's Weekly).

Thousands of copies of the big New Year edition of the Pueblo Chief and other Colorado newspapers are on the way to every state in the union, and will create in the minds of hundreds of people a decision to pack up and move to Colorado. The state is a muddy, unwholesome, damp, muggy, hot, horrid place, but the new country where life is a continued struggle for existence, and move out to the Land of Sunshine. (Pueblo Chief).

Garfield county never started on a New Year under more auspicious circumstances or with brighter prospects for the future than now greet her at the beginning of the year. Nature has been lavish in her bounty and, turn which way we will, we find that the earth has yielded up her increase in unstinted measure. Farmers and townsmen have great cause for rejoicing and the prospect of the year ahead is bright. A year will deal kindly with all the great family of God's creatures and others during another cycle of ever-changing time and that the beginning of another year will witness the same proportionate degree of prosperity as has characterized the year which has so recently made a part of the great west-coast-landed wood post.

ABOUT THINGS IN GENERAL.

Mayor George F. West.
Pueblo is in mourning for her dead mayor. Big hearted George West is no more. His death occurred last Monday night, after an illness of several months, the last six weeks of which he had been confined to his bed most of the time.

His death was hastened by the attack of the flu, and the grief of his friends, because he did not know just what public sentiment was on the gambling question.

No one who knew George West believes that he was ever a gambler, and no one who has known him for any length of time, or that he acted from any other motive than that he believed the public wanted. If he erred it was because he was ill advised. He was a man of the highest integrity, and with a heart larger than that of any man in Pueblo, and he was a man of a good man engaging in politics. He was a man of the highest integrity, and with a heart larger than that of any man in Pueblo, and he was a man of a good man engaging in politics.

Mayor West was a good man in every sense of the word, and his large circle of both personal and business friends regret his death. Those who knew him best were his ardent and sincere friends.

Mayor West has served the city as an alderman and was closing his third year as mayor. In all his official life he was always ready to listen to those in distress and to give them such assistance as they needed. And many a person in Pueblo will miss the big-hearted mayor when they are in need of assistance.

Officially and politically the Opinion has seen little to criticize in Mayor West. As a citizen and individual, nothing. The Opinion regrets his death, and wishes to express its sympathy to the sorrowing family they must know that they have the sincere sympathy of the friends who mourn with them in the loss of a noble man. (Pueblo Opinion).

Everyone in Colorado Springs kept "open house" New Year day whether or not they "received." The beautiful streets, parks and avenues were filled with pleasure seekers as they are in the height of summer. Here's to Colorado weather! (Colorado Springs Democrat).

The sound of the ax and of falling trees reminds us that a laudable effort is being made to free the city of the flying cotton which is such a nuisance in the summer months. Last winter the city council ordered a part of the cottonwood trees in the park removed, and now the remainder are being cut down. Their removal will give the other and better trees a chance to grow. We hope those who have ordered them to be cut down will follow the example of the city fathers and cut them down and grow something better. (Greeley Sun).

fuel will permit the company to do away with the roofs of their observation cars, thus enabling tourists to obtain an excellent and unobstructed view of the scenery. A rod carrying a canvas curtain for use during the rainy days will run through the center of the car above the heads of the passengers. While the cost of maintaining the oil burners will probably be twice that of coal, the increased comfort to tourists will more than offset the increased expense. (Central City Register-Call).

ABOUT SUGAR BEETS.
Almost daily this office receives from the attorneys of the sugar trust circulars explaining why the tariff should be removed from raw sugar. These circulars are presumably sent to all persons connected with the beet industry, and they are intended to induce them to take up the fight for the trust. But the papers of Colorado that are loyal to the state cannot be worked that way. They know "on which side their bread is buttered." From a financial point of view they might fight the battle of the sugar trust, but not one cent would they receive for the achievement if they won. On the other hand if they fight against the beet industry they will reap great benefit along with the farmers and beet growers of the state. (Windsor Leader).

President Roosevelt could not have given expression to a sentiment more fraught with truth than the one when he said that "nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by a general tariff change at this time." The president had his finger upon the throbbing commercial pulse of the nation. He knew the railroads to be the barometer of business and with these networks of traffic and commerce, freight, something that has never happened before with so much emphasis as now, he realized that it would be suicidal to disturb the trade and manufacturing interests of the country. The stability of commerce is due to the fixed policy of the Republican party on the tariff question. Any slight agitation in this respect will undo what has taken months to accomplish. There is an instance of this in the beet sugar industry of Colorado. The agitation of the trust for a reduction in the duty on raw sugar and the threatened fight against the beet sugar interests has resulted in a fully half a dozen new sugar factories which for the next campaign. This is but one illustration which has come to the personal attention of the writer, and it is only one of the many great enterprises all over the United States which would curb intended expansion of their plants, or delayed purchases, were there any possibility of congress tinkering with the tariff at this season. The protection policy has been so well defined that capital is not nervous as formerly, and its confidence has resulted in bringing about the great prosperity that has resulted in the construction of a tidal wave. (Rocky Mountain Herald).

Everything seems to point to better times for San Luis valley within the next year or two. One of the items that may be expected to result from the prosperity into the valley is the sugar beet industry, which has so materially aided other Colorado points. The indications now are that the San Luis valley will have a large sugar factory within a year and that others will follow as the demand seems to warrant them. There is no reason why two or three sugar beet factories will not thrive in this valley. The conditions are just what are so favorable to the cultivation of the sugar beet. Today our farmers are getting high prices for wheat, oats, hay and potatoes, with a steady demand. Add to this the cultivation of sugar beets and the ideal farmstead paradise will have been attained. The San Luis farmer who at present has anything to sell has little cause to complain of hard times. To his present outlook let the sugar beet be added and even greater prosperity must follow. (San Juan Prospector).

The Land of the Hushaby King.
The softly hushed in a wondrous way
From over the Sound of the Sea
When the tide swings slow and the breeze chants low
In murmur and melody
There cometh, there cometh the Hushaby King
And dreams are the elves that creep
Close, close by his side on the Soundown tide
As he sings his hushabye to sleep—
"By, oh, by, by, hushabye shall you sail—
Sailing, sailing, sailing high, over the Dream Sea—
With doves of the Dreamland about us sailing—
This is the song of the Hushaby King—
Oh, little blue eyes, the stars in the skies
Of the Dreamland are strangely aglow
And the moon is the queen of a fairyland scene—
And watch over the children below
And over the land the islands, sings softly over
Where the mermaids on happiness float—
And, do you know they dwell beneath the surge and the ebb—
They are singing a lullaby song—
"Sleep, dear sleep, sleep, rocked on the cradle of the sea—
While the stars creep, creep, creep to the pillow—
You shall be soothed by the flutter of wings—
This is the song that the mermaid sings—
Oh, the far-away strand of the Hushaby land—
And there the birds of the air shall welcome
And the birds of the air shall welcome
To blessed mortal may guess
On wonderful trees shall the candy-fruit grow—
Planted by the bushes shall sing, and no one shall cry: "Don't touch them!"
My own—
For the dream-land's ever will sing
"You're all, dear, all, all to be had for the taking—
Babies, dear, babies, just give the tickle a good shaking—
You're ready in Dreamland's a very good thing—
This is the song that the white fancies sing—
Oh, far-away strand of the Hushaby land—
If I could but go, could go
Where my baby doth float in the Lullaby boat—
If I could but rapture know
As they laugh in a dream that comes
A dream of the elms and the grass
But she drifteth from me the Hushabye song—
And give to myself I say—
"By, oh, by, by, hushabye who is drifting—
Swing low, swing high, safe on the deep tide—
And my heart doth reply, though closer I cling—
"She is safe in the arms of the Hushaby King—
—Alfred J. Waterhouse, in January Success.

The Quartermaster.
In the Alabama infantry is a negro regiment with white officers, and the negroes' ideas of military life and regulations are very startling at times. The other day Adjutant — was approached by one of the privates with, "Lieutenant, lend me a blanket, please, suh."

Before the officer could answer another private standing close by broke in: "You fool nigger, dat's de adjutant, suh. You fool nigger, dat's de adjutant, suh. You fool nigger, dat's de adjutant, suh." —Boston Courier.

Contributed Articles ... On Current Topics

BOOKS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

By Alfred Cecil.
(Copyright by the Cosmograph Co., 1902.)

Without doubt this is an era of rush. Few persons are met with reading who are not all feverishly engaged in the occupation of annihilating time. It would suppose labor saving inventions would have greatly increased the time. In the olden days the lumbering coach consumed many of the travel hours and the slowness of the post clogged the wheels of industry. But a mile-a-minute train of today has not afforded the traveler more time for merchant greater leisure. On the contrary, the one has become more anxious than before and the merchant finds he has no leisure at all.

It was during the period when mails were slow and time hung on the heels of the merchant's hands, Walter Scott, Thackeray and Dickens wrote novels and publishers issued them in parts. Each installment of a success was awaited for impatiently by an interested public. What would the rate of Scott, Dickens and Thackeray in these bustling times?

Never in the world's history have books been produced so rapidly and abundantly. They embrace every field of thought and never, perhaps, there have been so many readers. It is no exaggeration to state that 20 persons are ready to buy, and do buy, where one bought 50 years ago. But do books make the impression on the readers' minds they did in the olden times?

It seems to me, and in this supposition I may err, the impression used to make was stronger than it is today. The readers of those days were with a keener sense of enjoyment. They abandoned themselves, as it were, to the book; they surrendered themselves to its influence; they forgot the surroundings, their cares, their business; they lived for the time being in scenes pictured by the author, among the persons to whom he introduced them. Today everything and anything is read. It may have been recommended by the bookseller, a newboy on the train, by a paragraph in a newspaper, by a friend or by an advertisement. It is read at intervals, at times when it is a little leisure. It is read as a time-killer. The daily newspaper is not treated. Hundreds, nay hundreds of thousands of men can state that they read between such and such hours they read such and such newspapers, and every day. But how many can say the same of a book?

In the olden days the reader was not always in search of the new. The novel that attained popularity was merely a delicious morsel of the daily feast was made up of historic and classical volumes. People read not only for amusement, but for information. They found their pleasure only in the plot of a story and in the characters moving through it, but in life it presented. A novel with a good historic background led readers to the times it pictured.

When "A Tale of Two Cities" made its appearance the records of the bearing on the French revolution were demanded of the libraries, and "The Virginians" appeared inquiry was made at the same places for "Richard Carvel" was published. It exceeded "A Tale of Two Cities" and "The Virginians" by many thousands, counting the sale in the first year of publication. Churchill was quite as good a historian as Dickens or Thackeray, and glimpses he gave of Maryland and Virginia and London at those times quite as appetizing as those given by the great authors mentioned. The effect was witnessed by the demand for books on those times at the time. What must the inference be?

In the days of our grandfathers the collection of books was a popular, delightful custom. All readers were engaged in the making of libraries. They were selected in accordance with the tastes of the buyers not for ornament for use. A man with such a library was at home with his friends. It was true that this custom has passed away with the lumbering coach. It is true that not gotten so rapid, so rushing, that there are no idle moments with the personages of bygone days? Every day the gossip of yesterday say nothing of its news, comes from the distant points of the world, and out the interesting episodes and incidents of the past, which are to the of today as are the foundation stones of a building.

In many towns and villages the young people form reading clubs, make it a rule to devote so many hours to standard authors. This is a most heartily to be commended; but I would suggest to all young people to obtain books. If they are read and reread the benefits arising from them are appreciated all the days of their lives. The effect of those books is to strengthen their enjoyment of poetry and fiction, of novels and history, in fact, of their daily newspaper. I would suggest: Macaulay's History of England, Motley's Dutch Republic, Netherlands and John of Barnevelt's Memoirs, Prescott's Mexico and Peru, Bancroft's History of the United States, Parkman's historical works and Lamartine's History of the Girondins, other histories, biographies and memoirs relating to the period of these books exist and if read after these will afford the keenest pleasure to a studious reader.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

By John P. Foley.
(Copyrighted by the Cosmograph Co., 1902.)

The Manhattan club of New York city, it is announced, has decided to accomplish something in the direction of the long-contingent organization of the Democratic party. With this end in view the club in nearly all the states of the union, has resolved to give its friends a reception on the anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of the Country" for the purpose of discussing the situation, and, if possible, laying upon a plan of rehabilitation. The Manhattan is a very exclusive club, not in it would say, aristocratic institution. I have to do with Richard Croker's Democratic club, one object in the which was to destroy the Manhattan by attaching to itself the "slandered" element of the party and thereby throw a halo of respectability about many. But the attempt was not a success, and now that Croker is in his club in a moribund condition, the Manhattan is striving to regain its political prestige. The day selected for the gathering of the leaders is not a happy one. Democracy means, or should mean, Jeffersonism. Jefferson began the work by creating his party during Washington's second term; indeed, it was one of the objects he had in mind when he resigned as a member of the cabinet. Alexander Hamilton's views and theories, not those of Thomas Jefferson, were the principle President Washington deemed best and wisest for the country at that time in our history, and he nearly always sided with the secretary of the treasury in the controversies which arose in the conduct of his administration. He supported Hamilton's treasury and bank policy, which Jefferson denounced as corrupt and hostile to the republic. In fact, the first belonged to that party classification which afterwards was labeled Federalism and which Jefferson destroyed.

The appropriate day for the meeting of any considerable body of Democratic Democrats would be Jefferson's own birthday, which is in April. The idea occurred to the Manhattan reorganizers, it was probably advanced for the reason that the followers of Mr. Bryan, Henry George, Tom Jones and others have set that day apart for oratorical celebration, in the roar of which the tiny voice in the Manhattan parlors would be completely drowned. The author of the Declaration of Independence was opposed to this birthday adulation. "Jefferson thought," says Rayner in his Life of the Third President, "he discovered in the birthday celebrations of persons a germ of aristocratic distinction which it was incumbent on all such persons, by a timely concert of example, to crush in the bud." Specting a birthday celebration of Washington in 1798, Jefferson wrote Madison as follows: "A great ball is to be given here. (Philadelphia) on 22d, and in other great towns of the union. This is, at least, very idle and probably excites uneasy sensations in some. I see in it, however, a useful deduction, that the birthdays which have been kept, have been those of the president, but the general." In the second year of Jefferson's first administration, his admirers in various cities proposed to celebrate his own birthday by dinners and balls, but the date of the day was taken to Levi Lincoln, who wrote him on the subject, the reply came: "I am myself of transferring the honors and veneration for the great benefactor of our republic to any individual, or of dividing them with individuals. I declined letting my own birthday be known, and have enjoined my not to communicate it. This has been the uniform answer to every communication of the kind." This sentiment is attributed to him by one of his biographers: "The only birthday which I recognize is that of my liberties." The Manhattan gentlemen may be very awkward in their views on birthdays.

MINES AND MINING

WILD HORSE OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 3.—The Wild Horse mine, the Consolidated Mines Co. is presently making an output of 75 tons of ore per day. The average grade of the mineral is much better than it has been, returning about \$50 per ton. The drift at the 700-foot level is being extended as rapidly as possible and it is only a matter of a short time till the rich drift that was first discovered in the winze from the 550-foot level is opened at this depth. In a later stage of the mine, ore going out from the property and the company is putting the mine in shape for an increased production which will make the Wild Horse one of the leading ships in the district.

There was deposited in the vaults of the First National bank of Victor today a gold brick valued at \$56,000. This bullion represents the gold extracted from ore from the Economic mill for the week ending January 2. The average grade of the ores treated was 44 per cent, a good deal higher than the regular average value. The mill is getting quite a lot of high grade ore from the Woods investment properties and is experiencing the best period in its history.

Lessee Rankin and Ragdale, operating the Gold King fraction of the Savage Co. mine, today shipped out a 21-ton shipment in three different grades. Ten tons of the mineral is of the one-ounce value, and another 10 tons is of medium grade which will bring in the neighborhood of \$50 per ton. A small lot of high grade ore consisting of 12 sacks of ore gives an average assay of \$1,000 per ton. The high grade stuff is found in a four-inch streak in the middle of the large pay vein which strikes at an angle of 10 or 12-inch width. The ore was sent to the smelters. This is the second shipment which the lessees have made since taking up the property.

W. R. Foley, a local attorney, is acting as business affairs and stated that it is his intention to better the Pointer stockholders no longer in regard to the proposed consolidation with the mine and other contiguous companies. It is stated that the Triangle and Red Boy claims of the Wide Awake company will be substituted for the Pointer holdings in the deal. The consolidation values the acreage that was counted upon originally. It is apparent that Mr. Foley has a card up his sleeve for the minority Pointer stockholders and it has been hinted by the majority of the Pointer-Mollie Dwyer apex question may be brought up for re-consideration. As some of the minority Pointer people are confident that they have the best deal, they are waiting for the majority to look as if the matter would figure considerably in court before the year is out.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, operating several blocks of the Victor property is making good profits on the different leases. All of the operations are carried on through the shaft on block No. 1, which is well equipped with an excellent hoisting plant. A shipment of two carloads was made today. These consisted of screenings and washings expected to return about five ounces.

The Victor mine, made by Judge L. M. Goldard from the Pinto of the Free Coinage last month was 600 tons, averaging better than three ounces. The time on the lease was recently extended for six months and preparations are being made to install a new plant of machinery. A foundation is being graded and a portion of the equipment arrived on the property today. The average of the ore mined by Judge Goldard during December was much better than the usual and preparations are being made for work on the lease.

The Golden Cycle company is now producing at a rate of 100 tons of ore per day. The average grade of the mineral obtained in one of the ore shoots is better than formerly. No work has been done below the 700-foot or bottom level, but extensive improvements have been put in at this level which will allow the company to prosecute deeper development at any time that there is a chance. As the mine is equipped to handle a larger production than is being done at present, the company is looking for the current month. Dazell and Wilson, leasing a portion of the Golden Cycle, are maintaining about one-half of the usual production.

The Portland company has adopted the policy already effected by Independence and other companies of the district in working only two shafts instead of three. The grave yard shift has been laid off and the time which is being given to the company to prosecute deeper development at any time that there is a chance. This plan has proven very successful where it has been adopted in that more work can be done by the two shifts working in the mine. The company is working at the rate of 75 men.

The Victor company will change morning resume operations in its No. 1 shaft. A suspension was made several weeks ago in the local mining market and it was learned yesterday that the ore which was opened last summer in a cross-cut from the main tunnel is holding splendidly. The vein averages between six and seven feet in width, and the ore, which is a very fine tellurium, is shipping in carload lots at the rate of \$20,000. The last year the mine was credited at the rate of \$21,000 for the lot.

The company has developed the vein for a distance of 400 feet, and has upraised on it for a distance of 300 feet. The 100-foot tunnel, upon which a connection will be made with the 400-foot shaft, which will enable the vein to be developed more economically.

This mine is located in Hinsdale county, near the town of Lead. The mine was owned by the Sherburne, another mine which was owned by the Sherburne. It is thought that the company will soon resume the payment of dividends. It has in the past distributed a total of \$500,000 in dividends, and its total production will nearly amount to \$2,000,000.

VINDICATOR DECLARES \$88,000.
The directors of the Vindicator company, operating the Victor property and declared the regular quarterly dividend of three cents a share, and an extra dividend of five cents a share, making a total of \$88,000 which will be paid on the 25th inst. to stockholders whose names are on record with the company on the 20th. This brings the total amount which the company has paid up to \$750,000.

The quarterly report which this company sends out will be ready for mailing in a few days. It is thought that all the ore returns for last year will be in by that time. The report is expected to show a great improvement in the mine during the last three months, and especially during the year. The company has been making a splendid production, and opening a large amount of ore in the lower levels.

RITTENHOUSE WILL HAVE NEW PLANT.
The management of the Cripple Creek and Colorado Gold Mining company, which recently acquired the Rittenhouse group of mines on Gold Hill, has contracted to install plant of machinery over the main shaft good for a depth of 1,500 feet. The plant will be

composed of a large Vulcan hoist and two 80-horse power boilers. The shaft is now equipped with an electric hoist, which will be removed. There is a good body of ore opened at the bottom of this shaft, 500 feet below the surface, from which shipments are being made. The new equipment is being installed. Afterwards the production will go on, and the shaft will be put to a depth of 1,000 feet as the shaft is only 500 feet deep. The body of ore opened up, and shipments are also being made from this point, the latest of them having been settled for at the rate of \$55.00 in gold to the ton. This shaft is only 500 feet deep, but the electric hoist which is installed over it is good for 800 feet, and the shaft will be put to the 500-foot point at once.

MARY MCKINNEY DIVIDEND.
The directors of the Mary McKinney company have declared their usual quarterly dividend at the rate of three cents a share, amounting to \$30,000. The company has produced a total of \$300,000 in gold to date. The company will bring the total paid by this company up to \$380,000.

President Castello stated yesterday that the water had entirely disappeared from the mine, and that the mine is now being worked during the past three months, and producing only a nominal amount of ore. Their contracts with the smelters are being renewed, and they are not desirous of making an unnecessary production at the advanced treatment charges. The output is now averaging about 50 tons a day.

The development work has been for the most part north of the shaft in the 500-foot level, where a very rich shoot of ore has been opened in the ground operated by Mr. Burke, before his lease expired. The mine has also been opened in the fourth level, and the shoot is a valuable addition to the resources of the mine.

Sinking will not be resumed for two or three months yet, as the development work in the fifth level is by no means finished; and there is no need to go deeper.

C. K. AND N. OVERISSUED.
The C. K. and N. company is overissued for an amount approximating 100,000 shares; the illegal issue having been made during the past five years during the administration of the late Judge Semmes as secretary. The books of the company are now closed that an examination may be made to determine the exact amount of the illegal issue. The company is now in a position to issue new shares, and the company is now in a position to issue new shares, and the company is now in a position to issue new shares.

The officers of the company of which C. K. and N. are the owners, have been informed that the report that there was an overissue, but did not attempt to fix the responsibility; but there is no doubt that the late Judge Semmes issued the fraudulent stock, as certificates were given between 1894, when Judge Semmes was elected secretary, until 1901, when he died. All these certificates were known to be false.

The C. K. and N. company is registered by the International Trust company. The officers of the company stated yesterday that there was 100,000 shares of treasury stock on hand, which would mean that the company was overissued. The stockholders eloquently protest against bearing the loss themselves, when it would appear as if the trust company is responsible, or what is a trust company.

When the news became known yesterday every one was asking how a stock which was regularly listed on the local mining stock exchange could be overissued. The company has been making a strong point of their claim that all listed stocks are absolutely secure to investors so far as the legitimacy of stock issue is concerned. It was questioned in regard to the matter, and said, "This matter came as a complete surprise to me. On August 23 last the exchange received a letter from the C. K. and N. company in charge of the exchange, stating that they had examined the books and found them to be correct. You may say that the exchange would not have been so easily deceived, and if it is found out that we have been deceived, we shall take a very vigorous course."

The question now is, Did the International Trust company actually make a false report to the exchange? Also, how many other false reports has it made? And, in what listed stocks can the public put any dependence?

The mining market is exceedingly worried over this last episode in a string of calamities which have been killing the mining stock business in Colorado Springs, and this time the C. K. and N. company is pushing the limit. The reputation of the mining exchange, as well as of the trust company, is involved in this affair. The mine overissue can probably be adjusted without loss to the stockholders. The company has left an estate supposed to approximate \$10,000; and the trust company will evidently be called upon to make good the deficit.

But no matter how the trouble be straightened out, it is a broader, more vital question involved upon which hangs the very life of the exchange. Are any of the stocks listed on its boards safe from this overissue?

RICH STRIKE ON DANTE.
Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Jan. 6.—Losses on the south block of the Dante on Gold Hill, have come in the form of a rich streak of ore at a depth of 45 feet from the surface. The streak is from half an inch to an inch and one-half in thickness and in some places it appears as if the ore was free gold. The appearance of the liberal sprinkling of gold throughout the rock. The vein is basaltic in character and lies between the contact of a pay phonetic vein and the country rock.

The company has been working down a new shaft from the surface, and started drifting at the 400-foot level. The drift was carried for 12 feet but as the vein was inconstant it was decided to develop the shaft by doing a more lateral work. As soon as sinking was commenced again the rich streak was found and screenings across several feet of the vein give values of from \$40 to \$50 per ton. The ore returns a little less than an ounce of gold to the ton. The lessees expect to put out a shipment and in the meantime accomplish some sinking in following the rich streak and determine whether or not it widens out with depth.

At different points in the course of sinking a vein in the shaft has given assays of from \$7 to \$40 per ton. White and Elliott, leasing the upper levels of the Dante on Gold Hill, today marketed a carload of two-ounce ore. The lessees are drifting at a depth of 40 feet below the 200-foot level in a winze from that shaft.

Lessee workings of the Rose Nicol on Battle Mountain, has completed the contract work 400 feet north on the 30-foot level. The lessee expects within the next few days to open the Curly vein which is the principal object of the contract. It is thought that an ore body will be found at the point of crosscutting.

The Gold Exploration and Tunnel company and the Work M. & M. company have been working on the tunnel company is allowed to go ahead with the work of pushing the Ophelia bore on the Work property on Gold Hill. The contract stipulates that the Work company shall be given every advantage in the Gold Exploration and Tunnel company in the case the former company wishes to operate its property.

The Alamo company has a carload of ore saved from the development work which has been progressing in the winze from the Ophelia tunnel on its property on Gold Hill. The winze is now down to a depth of 500 feet below the surface or 100 feet below the tunnel level, from which shipments are being made. It is estimated that the ore saved will return \$50 to the ton while an equal quantity of coarse rock is worth about \$40 per ton. As soon as the drift is made a complete and exhaustive examination, going back as far as 1890.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas S. Brigham shows that during the year the company shipped 115 tons of ore, from which the net returns were \$966.50. The operators of the South Winnie lease shipped 1,876 tons of a net value of \$46,750.12, of which the company received \$12,487.36 in royalties. Other receipts aggregated \$187.20.

William E. Jones, accountant, made an examination of the books of the company. In his report of the results and liabilities of the company, the plant is valued at \$12,722.72; profit and loss is charged \$24,238.27; working capital is given as \$62,455.95, and bills payable figure \$5,000. There is \$499.55 cash in banks. During the year the indebtedness has been reduced from \$15,000 to \$1,500.

The Monarch Mining & Development company made a 100-ton shipment from its lease on the Burns of the Aracoma company early in the week. The consignment will be a valuable one, as the average of the lot is estimated at better than \$50 per ton. Some very high grade quartz showing both silvanite and rusty gold is now being broken and will add considerably to the general value of the ore.

The output from the Christmas last month amounted to 700 tons of two-ounce ore from the main workings, which are operated under lease by Portin & Vaine. These lessees have a big body of ore broken out and expect to ship a large quantity of production until their lease expires in July.

The Cripple Creek Leasing company has commenced shipping from block 7 of the Vindicator. The first consignment of 35 tons carried an average value of about \$100 to the ton. This leasing company is also working leases on the Deadwood and the Princess Alice property, Hull City, plant.

Aling and Whiting, leasing on the Independence, consolidated company's ground, sent out 100 tons yesterday of high grade quartz. Sherman Hill, the superintendent of the independent company, denies that the main workings have been leased.

The lease held by Judge Goldard on the Pinto of the Free Coinage company, which was a 35-ton shipment sent out last week which gave the following values: Fifteen tons, five ounces to the ton; 20 tons, two ounces. Thomas Fitzgerald, leasing on the Little Star, shipped two carloads of \$100 ore and a carload of \$50 ore from his lease on the Little today. The greater portion of the rock came from the upper workings.

The output from the Golden Cycle company's properties last month was 1,000 tons, averaging \$50 per ton. The company's output last month was 1,000 tons, averaging \$50 per ton. The company's output last month was 1,000 tons, averaging \$50 per ton.

The Cripple Creek Mining and Leasing company, operating on the Vindicator, shipped a 50-ton shipment yesterday of \$100 ore.

The showing in the different workings of the Anacoda company's territory is improving from day to day, and probably the best showing in the district where there has been made so many good discoveries in the past few months. In the Brown lease on the Lone Star No. 2 a drift has now been extended 60 feet to the 500-foot level. The drift is now being extended on the same vein at the 250-foot level.

The company's workings from the tunnel are being extended to 100 feet on another vein which is four feet wide. The apex of the lead is supposed to be on the Lone Star, but the vein is believed to be a different one from that on which Brown and associates are working. A 50-ton lot will be marketed tomorrow. Assays would indicate a value of about \$20 a ton. Ogilvie and associates, operating on the Great Vein, have drifted on their lead about 80 feet. In the south drift there is ten feet of ore showing the screenings of which run about seven ounces and the coarse rock better than \$50 to the ton. There are nine other sets of lessees making steady shipments. The indications are that this old-time favorite will become a dividend payer before the year is out.

MINERAL SURVEYS.
Approved by the U. S. Surveyor General for Colorado, During the Two Weeks Ended Jan. 4, 1902.
Sur. No. Land Office. Name of claim.
15402—Durango, E. M. D. No. 6, 15222—Pueblo, Kentucky Boy.
14781—Pueblo, Los Angeles No. 1, et al.
15383—Pueblo, Golden Independence, et al.
15344—Durango, Bryan, et al.
15339—Durango, Hope Garden.
15337—Montrose, Danemora.
15424—Pueblo, Blind Tom No. 1.
14782—Pueblo, San Francisco No. 1, et al.
14900—Pueblo, Cornhill, et al.
15258—Durango, Triangle, et al.
15282—A. & B.—Gunnison, Marguerite, et al.
15312—Pueblo, Middy.
15361—A. & B.—Denver, Emma Gibson, et al.
15369—Durango, North Pole, et al.
14487—Pueblo, Emma.
15376—Durango, Morton.
15367—Denver, Tywarthall.
15360—Durango, Portland.
14374—Pueblo, Alabaster Placer.
15114—Leadville, Upper Rhodus Placer, et al.
15272—Denver, Tenderfoot, et al.
15133—Pueblo, Grand Hog, et al.
15294—Denver, Burroughs.
15406—Durango, Sheba.
15408—Gunnison, American Eagle.
15292—Durango, Gom.
15399—Leadville, Stillings.
15405—Montrose, Tramp, et al.
14906—Leadville, Wisconsin.

Amended Work (G. L. O.)
10652—Pueblo, Little Dunk.
Additions of \$500 Expenditure Issued.
12925—Pueblo, Freeport.
11397—Pueblo, Minerva Placer, et al.
15216—Montrose, Olivet, et al.
14744—Pueblo, Washburn, et al.
14671—Pueblo, Kelly.
11839—Durango, Carbonate Hill.
15088—Denver, Standard, et al.
14929—Pueblo, Thomas.
C. C. Gondale, Surveyor General.

The Economic reduction plant in Regina gulch, which is owned by the Woods Investment company, is now a successful plant. It has been in operation for the past two years, and for 18 months of this time it was run at a loss. Ever since June it has been making money, and judging from the results obtained in the past few months, it will continue to do so for an indefinite period. This is the only plant in the Cripple Creek district which has been able to compete with the mills at Florence and Colorado City, and its success is due to the fact that the Woods Investment company, which has expended a large amount of money in all the modern improvements. A new roaster and a saving apparatus to catch the dust is being added to the plant, and the cost of \$25,000. At present 225 tons of ore are being treated. Today three bars of gold of a total value of \$56,000 were sent to the Denver mint. This was the result of a five-day run. The ore came from the Wild Horse, Deadwood and Gold Hill, all three properties being owned by the Woods Investment company. It was generally believed that no reduction plant in operation in the Cripple Creek district could compete with the valley plants, but the success of the Woods people may induce others to start up plants now.

The president and secretary of the Fanny Riddling Mining company of Leadville, have issued their annual reports upon the condition of the mine. Mr. J. A. Himebaugh, president of the company, stated:

The business of your company is now being worked under two leases, one on the dump and one on the north end of the property, through shaft No. 2, and prospects are good for a steady production of ore for the next 12 months. The company has in its treasury a small cash balance and 44,551 shares of treasury stock and owes \$4,600 and has one suit in court.

The stockholders at the annual meeting held in November ordered an audit made of the books of the company, and the auditing committee employed for that purpose, W. E. Jones, public accountant, who made a complete and exhaustive examination, going back as far as 1890.

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The president and secretary of the Fanny Riddling Mining company of Leadville, have issued their annual reports upon the condition of the mine. Mr. J. A. Himebaugh, president of the company, stated:

The business of your company is now being worked under two leases, one on the dump and one on the north end of the property, through shaft No. 2, and prospects are good for a steady production of ore for the next 12 months. The company has in its treasury a small cash balance and 44,551 shares of treasury stock and owes \$4,600 and has one suit in court.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas S. Brigham shows that during the year the company shipped 115 tons of ore, from which the net returns were \$966.50. The operators of the South Winnie lease shipped 1,876 tons of a net value of \$46,750.12, of which the company received \$12,487.36 in royalties. Other receipts aggregated \$187.20.

William E. Jones, accountant, made an examination of the books of the company. In his report of the results and liabilities of the company, the plant is valued at \$12,722.72; profit and loss is charged \$24,238.27; working capital is given as \$62,455.95, and bills payable figure \$5,000. There is \$499.55 cash in banks. During the year the indebtedness has been reduced from \$15,000 to \$1,500.

The output from the Christmas last month amounted to 700 tons of two-ounce ore from the main workings, which are operated under lease by Portin & Vaine. These lessees have a big body of ore broken out and expect to ship a large quantity of production until their lease expires in July.

The Cripple Creek Leasing company has commenced shipping from block 7 of the Vindicator. The first consignment of 35 tons carried an average value of about \$100 to the ton. This leasing company is also working leases on the Deadwood and the Princess Alice property, Hull City, plant.

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A COLLISION IN NEW YORK

Fifteen Persons Killed in the Tunnel Under Park Avenue.

AN ENGINEER UNDER ARREST Held Without Bail and Charged With Ignoring Signal--Thirty Persons Injured.

Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 8.—In the New York central railroad tunnel that burrows under Park avenue, this city, two locomotives collided today. Fifteen persons were killed and twice that number were seriously hurt, and the number of the dead may be extended. The dead: ALBERT M. PERRIN, 43 years old, formerly from Chicago, secretary and vice president of the Union Bag and Paper company, residence New Rochelle, N. Y.; D. C. FOSKETT, 40, New Rochelle; E. H. MILLS, 26, New Rochelle; O. HINSDALE, 35, New Rochelle; MRS. A. F. HOWARD, 35, New Rochelle; FRANK WASHBURN, formerly of Chicago, president of the Union Bag and Paper company, residence New Rochelle; WILLIAM LEES, New Rochelle, general manager B. Altman & Co., New York; THEODORE FORGARD, 30, New Rochelle; WILLIAM FISHER, or Forbes, 25, New Rochelle; WILLIAM HOWARD, 48, New Rochelle; OSCAR MEYROWITZ, 30, New Rochelle, optician in New York and secretary of the New Rochelle Yacht club; FRANKLIN CROSBY, 35, New Rochelle; ERNEST F. WALTON, 30, New Rochelle, broker in New York; E. G. DIAMOND, New Rochelle, assistant general manager of the American Bridge company, this city; HARRY B. MARS, New Rochelle, employed in the New York custom house; List of the seriously injured follows: Ernest Coffin, age 15, New Rochelle, was wounded on head; Unknown man, taken unconscious to Alfred Wadley, florist, of New York; fracture of both legs, shock and wounds; Albert W. Adams, a carriage builder New York city, left leg cut off below knee; George M. Carter, of New York, leg injured; George M. Fisher, east Port Chester, leg injured; Label Newman, New Rochelle, contusion of body and hip fractured; James J. Rye, New Rochelle, fractured nose, lacerated ear and sprained leg; Edie Scott, New Rochelle, left hand and left foot fractured; Richard Millineaux, New Rochelle, compound fracture of thigh; Thomas T. Murphy, New Rochelle, legs broken and internal injuries; Alfred Schultz, New Rochelle, injured legs and burns; McKee, New Rochelle, leg fractured; Mary Keene, general manager of Sledge-Cooper company, this city, injured ribs and internal injuries; George Winter, New Rochelle, compound fracture of the leg; The leg amputated; Ham Brooks of Erie, Pa., lacerated and possible fracture of skull; He was taken to Roosevelt hospital; As a rear end collision between a New York local that ran in over New York, New-Haven & Hartford road and was halted by Clark at the southern entrance of the tunnel and a White Plains local, which was running in the New York Central, at 8:17 a. m., at which hour the cars were crowded by suburban commuters. The collision was caused by the engine of the White Plains train, which plunged into the rear of the motionless train and was driven through to the middle of the car, smashing the seats and the sides as it moved forward. The victims either were mangled or crushed by the wreckage, which was carried with it. The space between the boiler and car sides, by steam which came hissing from broken pipes and cylinders. The train in its final plunge of 40 feet, fell in the rear car forward and sent the iron, broken timbers and wreckage crashing into the coach. The victims were extinguished and from wreckage and darkness came the cries of the injured and calls for aid by those who escaped. Within minutes the work of rescue, by heroism and sacrifice, began. It brought every available ambulance in the city, the police of five precincts and the fire of the central eastern district. The injured were squandered at once, police, firemen, and surgeons. A score of volunteer physicians and a dozen clergymen. The injured were run down the tunnel, and the firemen and police and the debris with ropes and ladders already had rallied and were trying to release those imprisoned in the debris.

Father Smith, of the church of St. Vincent de Paul, and Chaplain Walky of Grace church, both chaplains of the fire department, crawled into the wrecked car, over the hot boiler of the demolished White Plains locomotive and found two girls in the middle of the last coach. They were Miss Rice and Miss Scott, of New Rochelle. One lay on top of the other, the one underneath held by wreckage which pinned down her body below the waist. One leg was crushed. The dead body of a man, which was also pinned fast by the wreckage, lay across the chest of the other and held her down. Stimulants were administered to the girls by the chaplain, who remained with them until they were removed. Both clergymen were severely scalded by escaping steam.

Acting Battalion Chief Friel found a man in the wreck who gave him name as T. M. Murphy, and tried to move him. Murphy said his leg was badly hurt, and asked Chief Friel to free it. The chief found that if he loosened the timbers that held Murphy's leg he was liable to let down more wreckage on the bodies of the two girls. He told Murphy this, and Murphy said: "All right, I'll wait but be as quick as you can." The chief made Murphy as comfortable as he could with a seat cushion, and he lay there till the bodies of the injured ones beside him were removed.

Two policemen and Chaplain Walky reached Mrs. Howard and the chaplain gave her a stimulant. The policemen were cutting away the seat which held the woman down when a pipe broke. The scalding steam drove them back, and when the rescuers returned Mrs. Howard was dead.

Injured persons in need of immediate attention were given temporary dressings by the ambulance and volunteer surgeons and then hoisted to the street. Many Park avenue mansions were thrown open to the suffering, but most of the injured were at once taken to hospitals. The dead were carried to morgues and police stations. An immense crowd, heedless of the snow which drifted through the street, gathered about the tunnel entrance and shafts and watched the rescue work.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was among those who came to the tunnel, but the police denied him admission, despite the fact that his family controls the railway.

Responsibility for the disaster is un- fixed, but Superintendent Franklin said that so far as he had been able to discover John Wischo, engineer of the White Plains train, is to blame. It is declared that when the South Norwalk local stopped, a flagman ran back into the tunnel and he placed a torpedo on the track, endeavoring to flag the incoming train. The tunnel was clouded with steam and smoke, while the snow which fell through the air shafts tended to obscure the view. Engineer Wischo and Fireman Chris Flynn were arrested. A signal man was also detained for a time, but was released.

Superintendent Franklin has issued a statement as to the accident in which he charged that the block signals at Fifty-ninth street were obeyed by the New Haven train, but the other train disregarded them. "The torpedo on the track went off," said the superintendent, "but he did not stop, even though the fireman called to him to do so. The system of block signals is such that it is a physical impossibility for a signal man to make his light declare the track free if another train is on the block."

District Attorney Jerome visited the wreck and personally examined many witnesses. The state railway commission also announced its intention to make an investigation, and similar intent was expressed by the general officers of both the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway.

Residents of New Rochelle contributed the largest number to the casualty list because the rear car of the South Norwalk local was reserved for them and was kept locked until the train reached that place.

William Lees, one of the dead, was general manager of the dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co., of this city and was prominent in commercial circles here. A. M. Perrin was second vice president of the Union Bag & Paper company, and was equally well known. Mr. Perrin came here recently from Chicago. E. G. Diamond, who was killed, was assistant general manager of the American Bridge company. Oscar W. Meyrowitz was an optician and secretary of the New Rochelle Yacht club, and E. F. Walton was a well-known broker of New York.

The attitude of Russia at New Chwang results largely from misapprehensions of the reasons for the presence there of the Vicksburg and the Albatross.

Late in the day the coroner questioned the trainmen holding court in a police station. The inquiry was held behind closed doors, and as a result of it Signalman Flynn was released, while Fireman Eyer was held in bail of \$5,000 and Engineer Wischo without bail.

The railroad company furnished bond for Eyer and Wischo was taken to the Tombs prison.

ALL THE NEWS

Generally fair today and tomorrow; variable winds.
Maximum temperature yesterday 58, mean 45.
Silver 66; copper 12.12 1/2; lead 31.
New York stock market declined early in the session but there was an effective rally later, and the close was very active and strong, with prices aggressively on the up grade; money on call firm at 5 1/2%.

LOCAL

Unity club of All Souls church will meet in the church at 8 o'clock this evening. A meeting is to be held at the Antlers hotel this afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of discussing the Federation of Women's Clubs in this city.

"Songs of All Nations" will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Compton at the Second Presbyterian church Friday evening.

"Women of the World" are planning a public entertainment to be given in Temple theatre next Tuesday evening.

Short time will run a special train to Cripple Creek next Sunday at rate war prices.

Reimbursement of Postmaster Dana was confirmed by the senate yesterday; Gilbert M. Edgison will be retained as assistant postmaster.

Druggists are dissatisfied with the rates they are paying for electric lights and at a meeting held yesterday discussed the advisability of establishing an independent utility.

Colorado city taxpayers yesterday voted to issue school bonds to the amount of \$15,000, two new buildings will be erected.

John Willis Baez, national secretary of the Christian Endeavor society, will address a mass meeting of young people on January 20.

Messrs. E. W. and L. A. Giddings were called to Rome, Mich., yesterday by the death of their father.

The boulevard between this city and Manitou has been purchased by public spirited citizens and is to be put in good condition for public driving.

STATE

Order restraining Sheriff Jones from closing pool-rooms and bucket shops was issued by Judge Mullins and Carpenter and not by Judge Palmer.

At a meeting of the Western league to be held in Kansas City January 11, Pueblo will present its claims for a franchise.

Pueblo committee which is endeavoring to secure a library fund from Andrew Carnegie has received an encouraging response.

A special to the Gazette from Florence tells of the opening of the largest body of oil that has been drilled into the petroleum field for a long time, in well No. 2, at the United Oil company, at Florence, It will yield about 80 barrels a day. The oil is said to be of unusually high grade in illuminating quality.

John Potepok, an American aged 35, was instantly killed while mining coal in the stockade mine, the fall of several tons of slate from the roof.

Hon. Albert Gahrin, member of the state house of representatives, is dead; It is believed that his death was caused by poison in a glass of wine which he drank on New Year's day.

GENERAL

Private advices received in Washington from high Catholic sources at Rome indicate that Cardinal Martini, the papal legate to this country, is likely to be retained here until next May, and possibly later. There is news that the cardinal will be the successful successor of Cardinal Martini as legate.

Judge Cantrell, overruled the motion for a continuance in the case of Jim Howard, charged with complicity in the Geyser murder, and the work of securing a jury will be commenced today.

Pending an investigation which is now being instituted by Senor Nunez, the civil governor of Havana, General Wood has suspended Miguel Gener, the mayor of Havana. Twenty-five members of Havana have petitioned General Wood to remove Mayor Gener.

Mr. and Mrs. Kilping have arrived at Cape Town.

Aspen P. Walteman, ex-mayor of Berkeley, Cal., who was elected to college and for many years prominent in the Presbyterian church, died last night, aged 35 years.

A special from Vancouver, B. C., says the steamer Bristol, which is in the coal harbor, has been wrecked. The captain and six of the crew are reported drowned by seven of the surviving crew who have arrived at Vancouver.

FOREIGN

The metal-workers of Barcelona have arrived at an understanding with their employers and the strike is consequently ended.

The Paris correspondent of the Associated Press reports that the French government is something in the attitude as to the attitude of the French government in respect to France's governing Venezuela into paying French claims against that republic.

MINING

The mining stock market yesterday was light, but some good strength was developed. Ralston advanced to \$117 and Pacer to \$92. Golden Cycle was strong at \$10, Golden Fleece at \$54 and Calera was in good demand, selling up to \$1.

The Doctor Jack Pot management has been encountering an obstacle to development in the bottom level by foul air which has stopped drifting for 10 days. The breast is in the immediate vicinity of the place where the ore shoot should be opened.

The Bonnie Nell company has opened a body of low-grade ore in the new 500-foot level and a shipment is now being saved. Two leucers are doing good work. Mr. Sedell receiving much encouragement at a depth of 200 feet.

The Rose Maid company has opened an entirely new shoot for a distance of 40 feet in a short run out from the 54-foot Morning Glory level. The values run from one to eight ounces in gold to the ton. A shipment of 25 tons is almost ready to be sent out.

Secretary-Sanger of the Colorado Title and Trust company writes a letter expressing the C. K. and N. officers from the charge of making a false report and states the late Judge Remond was alone

THE PANAMA PROPOSITION

Discussion In the House Developed Sentiment In Its Favor.

DEBATE WILL CLOSE TODAY Morris Amendment Empowering the President to Select Panama Route Is Likely to Be Adopted.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 8.—The debate on the Nicaraguan canal bill in the house today developed sentiment in favor of giving consideration to the recent offer of the Panama company to sell its franchise and property for \$40,000,000, this sentiment taking the form of advocating the Morris amendment to empower the president to select the latter route. The canal commission upon considering the company's offer recommended it and the required concessions could be obtained from Colombia. Of 16 members who spoke today, nine favored the Morris amendment.

It was agreed that a general debate should close tomorrow at 2 o'clock after which the bill be open to debate under the five minute rule. The final vote probably will be taken tomorrow.

The speakers today were Messrs. Shackelford of Missouri, Parker of New Jersey, Lovering of Massachusetts, Morris of Minnesota, Burton of Ohio, Hill of Connecticut, Brownell of Ohio, Gillett of Massachusetts, and Littlefield of Maine, in favor of the Morris amendment, and Messrs. Burgess of Texas, Bell of Colorado, Conroy of Missouri, Cummings of New York, Gibson of Tennessee, and Lacey of Iowa, for the bill in its present form.

Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, also a member of the committee that reported the bill, who followed Mr. Shackelford said that in the past he had favored the Nicaraguan route because the engineers had reported in its favor and because until recently he had believed that the transcontinental railroads were using the Panama route to obstruct action. But he had recently satisfied himself that the railroads were not behind the Panama canal. The recent offer of the Panama canal company, he believed, was made in good faith. The French stockholders were trying to realize something out of the wreck of their fortunes. He believed that in view of the Panama company's offer it was best to pause, take advantage of the present situation and give the commission which reported in favor of the Nicaragua route an opportunity to revise its estimate. He said he would vote for the Morris amendment and in conclusion appealed to members not to make the fatal error of committing the government to the Nicaraguan route.

Mr. Parker (N. J.) argued that the question of routes should be determined by the executive. He made a comparison of the two routes, using the data compiled by the commission containing that the Panama route had many advantages over the Nicaraguan route.

Mr. Morris of Minnesota, who offered the amendment, yesterday to give the president the alternative authority to select the Panama route if it were recommended by the commission after the consideration of the Panama company's new offer, explained the purpose of his proposed amendment, which he said, was not to impede the construction of the canal but to ensure the selection of the best canal. Before the Isthmian commission made its report he did not believe in regulations adopted by the committee to govern it in consideration of private pension bills. He announced that none but absolutely meritorious cases would be presented to the senate for its consideration and that the committee would be given the authority to every bill introduced. He said that no pension exceeding \$50 a month would be recommended by the committee for the widow of a general and that pension for widows of other officials would be scaled down proportionately.

The interesting case of Dr. Lazear, who at the instance of Johns Hopkins university and of the government, went to Cuba and submitted himself to inoculation with yellow fever through mosquito bites and died from the disease thus contracted, was brought to the senate's attention by Mr. McComas who inquired whether Dr. Lazear's widow would be entitled to a pension. No decision was reached; but it was the opinion of Senators Gallinger and Cockrell that the case had no pensionable status.

Among the bills passed were the following: Providing for the refund of \$312,572, to the republic of Mexico fraudulently obtained in the Wells and La Abra claims; granting permission to Lieutenant General John Schofield, United States army, retired, to accept the decoration of the grand commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the president of France; granting permission to Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China, and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the government of China; to prevent the sale of fire arms, opium and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific; granting permission to Captain C. De W. Wilcox, U. S. A., to accept the diplomatic decoration of the French republic; granting permission to Lieutenant George W. Hill, chief of the division of publications of the department of agriculture to accept a decoration tendered him by the French republic; granting permission to Lieutenant F. Scott, U. S. N., to accept a medal of merit presented by the sultan of Turkey; granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, U. S. A., and Captain E. H. McCall, U. S. A., to accept decorations from the emperor of Germany.

At 4:15 the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullum, went into executive session, and at 4:35 p. m., adjourned.

A SENATE ULTIMATUM RELATING TO PENSIONS

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 8.—During consideration by the senate today of private pension bills, some important statements were made by Mr. Gallinger, chairman of the committee on pensions, in respect to regulations adopted by the committee to govern it in consideration of private pension bills. He announced that none but absolutely meritorious cases would be presented to the senate for its consideration and that the committee would be given the authority to every bill introduced. He said that no pension exceeding \$50 a month would be recommended by the committee for the widow of a general and that pension for widows of other officials would be scaled down proportionately.

The interesting case of Dr. Lazear, who at the instance of Johns Hopkins university and of the government, went to Cuba and submitted himself to inoculation with yellow fever through mosquito bites and died from the disease thus contracted, was brought to the senate's attention by Mr. McComas who inquired whether Dr. Lazear's widow would be entitled to a pension. No decision was reached; but it was the opinion of Senators Gallinger and Cockrell that the case had no pensionable status.

Among the bills passed were the following: Providing for the refund of \$312,572, to the republic of Mexico fraudulently obtained in the Wells and La Abra claims; granting permission to Lieutenant General John Schofield, United States army, retired, to accept the decoration of the grand commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor conferred on him by the president of France; granting permission to Hubbard T. Smith, secretary of the United States commissioner to China, and consular clerk of the United States, to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the government of China; to prevent the sale of fire arms, opium and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific; granting permission to Captain C. De W. Wilcox, U. S. A., to accept the diplomatic decoration of the French republic; granting permission to Lieutenant George W. Hill, chief of the division of publications of the department of agriculture to accept a decoration tendered him by the French republic; granting permission to Lieutenant F. Scott, U. S. N., to accept a medal of merit presented by the sultan of Turkey; granting permission to Commander William C. Wise, U. S. A., and Captain E. H. McCall, U. S. A., to accept decorations from the emperor of Germany.

At 4:15 the senate, on motion of Mr. Cullum, went into executive session, and at 4:35 p. m., adjourned.

FIGHTING AT NEW CHWANG

Strained Relations Between American, British and Russian Authorities.

MR. CONGER AS PEACEMAKER United States Minister Is Endeavoring to Restore Friendly Status But Russians Are Unreasonable.

By Associated Press.
Peking, Jan. 8.—While the actual casualties during the fighting at New Chwang between American sailors belonging to the United States gunboat Vicksburg, which is wintering there, and Russian soldiers attached to the garrison of that port, are trifling up to date, the matter has resulted in unpleasantly strained relations between the American, Russian and British authorities there. The Russian government is now endeavoring to arrange matters so that there may be no further friction.

The trouble originated in the action of some sailors belonging to the British ship of war Albatross, also in winter quarters at New Chwang, in carrying ashore six rifles for use in a theatrical performance. The Russian administration sent a force of men to arrest the British sailors. The Russians, however, by mistake, broke into a reading room, where a party of the Vicksburg men were seated and tried to arrest them. The Americans resisted, defending themselves with sharp light, however, and banded over to the United States consul, who sent them on board the Vicksburg.

The bad feeling which arose from this incident resulted in several fights when ever American or British sailors met Russian sailors and the latter, not being accustomed to flat fights, were usually beaten. This condition of affairs culminated on New Year day in a more serious affray, and the Russian minister, Paul Lessay, complained to the Vicksburg crew that two members of the Vicksburg's crew had fired a revolver at a Russian soldier, wounding him in the arm.

Relations between the American and British consuls and naval commanders and the Russian administrator at New Chwang are strained, which makes a friendly settlement of the affair difficult. The administration attempted to administer a code which the foreign ministers refused to recognize and consequently their relations have been limited to strictly official interviews and these have not been amiable, consisting mostly on the one side of protests of the administrator against the conduct of the sailors. The memorandum presented by the Russian minister to the United States minister here related to various alleged assaults committed by Americans. On one occasion, it was asserted, three sailors attacked a sentry and owed their lives to the sentry's forbearance in not exercising his right to shoot. The administration demanded that the United States consul try the offenders, but the commander of the Vicksburg, L. B. Barry, wrote a curt refusal.

Minister Conger is endeavoring to restore friendly relations at New Chwang. He is urging the United States representative in the city, Henry S. Miller, to cooperate with the Russian authorities in suppressing and punishing violence. The steps taken are, however, seriously handicapped by the action of the Russians who refuse to allow foreigners to use the telegraph line. The foreigners at New Chwang attribute the trouble largely to lack of tact upon the part of the administrator.

Russian officials have repeatedly informed the foreign consuls at New Chwang that Russia intended soon to evacuate the city. The consuls, fearing that the interests of foreign residents would be endangered when the government of New Chwang was restored to the Chinese, that the Vicksburg and the Albatross be sent here. The Russians suspect that these war vessels are stationed at New Chwang for an unfriendly purpose.

A GLOOMY VIEW OF SITUATION IN PRUSSIA

By Associated Press.
Berlin, Jan. 8.—The speech from the throne, read by the imperial chancellor, Count von Bismarck, the opening of the Prussian diet today, took a gloomy view of the economic situation. It pointed out that the revenue from the state railroads in 1901 fell clear short of the estimates and that the whole results of the financial year were disappointing.

In the budget for 1902 the revenue is estimated below that of the current year; but the balance between the revenue and the expenditure is to be maintained without having recourse to a loan.

The speech announced plans for legislation providing for the housing of state workmen and of officials earning small salaries. Considerable credits are demanded for the extension of the state railroads and the promotion and construction of light railroads.

The concluding portion of Emperor William's speech pointed to the necessity of adopting measures against the political and economic position of the German element there was necessary for the self-preservation of Prussia, and promised that the government would fulfill its duty in cultivating the German national spirit in that region and in combating with firmness all tendencies hostile to the state. In this course the government counted on the support of the German population of East Prussia, as well as on the assistance of the whole nation, which regarded any attempt to drive out the German language as an attack on its national honor and dignity.

APPOINTMENTS BY LABOR MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

By Associated Press.
San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Mayor Phelan retired and Mayor-elect Schmitz assumed office today.

Commissioner of Public Works—Michael Casey, Union Labor party, president of the teamsters union, and one of the leaders of the recent strike of the City Front federation.

Fire Commissioner—J. S. Parry, member of the Bridge Builders and Pile Drivers union, and secretary of the Union Labor party.

Police Commissioner—H. W. Hutton, Union Labor, manager of boats on Stows lake in Golden Gate park, and formerly in the theatrical business.

School Director—Alfred Roncovieri, Union Labor, member of theater orchestra.

Election Commissioner—Thomas Boyle, Democrat, business manager Evening Bulletin.

Public Commissioner—A. Altman, Republican, artist.

Members of board of health—Dr. James W. Ward, Republican, homopath.

Secretary to the Mayor—George E. Keane, Republican, lawyer.

Besides the mayor, all the other elective city officials assumed their duties today. The principal patronage offices are filled by Republicans. The board of supervisors is divided between the Republicans, Democrats and Union Labor parties, the latter having three of the 18 members.

CASTRO PUBLISHED AN INACCURATE STATEMENT

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
Wilmington, Delaware, Dec. 30.—The government of President Castro of Venezuela has caused the following notice to be published in the journals devoted to its interests:

"Mr. Long has given formal and energetic instructions to the rear admiral of the United States North Atlantic squadron to watch the movements of the Imperial German fleet which is by the Gulf of Venezuela coast and to offer resistance by force, if necessary if the said fleet in any way threatens Venezuelan territory."

The mass of the people and the commercial bodies in Venezuela do not believe there is any truth in this announcement.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The notice issued by the Venezuelan government attributing to Secretary Long instructions to the North Atlantic squadron to watch the movements of the Imperial German fleet was called to the attention of that official tonight. He promptly authorized a denial of the accuracy of the statement saying there was no truth in it.

The North Atlantic squadron, it may be added, is now in the West Indies.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE SETTLE DIFFERENCES

By Associated Press.
Santiago de Chile, Jan. 8, via Galveston.—The last incident between Argentina and Chile has been settled. The protocol between the two countries which was signed December 25 remains unaltered. Both Argentina and Chile have made declarations which bring about mutual understanding.

Chile has declared her intention of reorganizing her navy. She will sell three of her present war vessels. These will be replaced by new ships.

Valparaiso, Jan. 8.—It is understood here that the protocol signed Dec. 25, between Argentina and Chile will be followed by the two countries which will produce lasting peace. The Chilean government has no intention of increasing the present military strength of the country but will reorganize the navy. Besides having decided to sell one ironclad and two cruisers of the present fleet and to replace them by modern vessels, the Chilean senate has approved a bill authorizing the sale of million hectares of land adjacent to straits of Magellan and 10,000 tons of guano, the proceeds of which will provide the necessary funds for the chase of the new ships.

They were defrauded out of a week's salary by the absconding of Clark, the sub-contractor. As a consequence of Taylor's action there will be no interruption in the work on the factory. The basement is nearly completed and a day's work will finish the job. There are about 600 feet of stone to be cut for the structure and that will now be done by day's work under Mr. Taylor.

George Davis, a young man who until recently was employed in the steel works, was declared insane by the county court this morning. For some time Davis has thought that he must kill a certain man at the steel works. He manifested this in the past by conversations with sense but the physicians say that it is not safe to have him at large.

Antonio Papa will be tried at the next term of the district court which opens January 20, for the murder of Jesse Martinez and J. P. Gonzalez at Saco Creek a short time ago. District Attorney Low states that he expects to take the case up about the first of February. This will be the second trial for murder in the district court under the new capital punishment law. Papa was charged with shooting, Gonzalez and Martinez at a Saco Creek dam. He claims that the killing of Gonzalez was accidental and that he shot Martinez in self-defense. He has been in the county jail since his crime was committed. He takes matters very coolly. He has grown much fatter since his imprisonment than he was at the time of the murder.

There will be quite a large criminal docket at the coming term of court and District Attorney Low has commenced preparing it. Judge Voorhees will be the presiding judge under the new rule of court. Judge Dixon having had the docket for the term just closed. Judge Dixon will hold court in Kiova, at the return of the writ of mandamus issued by Judge Voorhees in the matter of the case of the county of Kiova, to compel the county clerk to issue a writ of mandamus to the county clerk to do business at Sheridan Lake instead of at Bads as they are now doing. The proceedings were brought by the citizens of Sheridan Lake, who are desirous of the removal of Bads, as a result of an election on the proposition was illegal.

Pueblo, Jan. 7.—Major W. F. Townsend, the well-known real estate agent of Bessemer, sold \$5,000 worth of unimproved property in that portion of the city yesterday.

J. B. Harter, formerly a member of the Twelfth general assembly of Colorado and author of the famous bill establishing the four-year term for the salaries of county officials, was adjudge insane today and was committed to Dr. Work's sanitarium by Judge Coulter of the county court and will await admission to the insane asylum. Harter comes from Loveland, and the expenses of his care will come from Larimer county. The information formally charging him with lunacy was filed in the county court by his wife yesterday morning. Judge Coulter and a jury went to the sanitarium and held a trial. Harter being too violent to be brought into court, Harter is a young man about 30 years old and is reputed to be wealthy. Last summer his mind began to fail and recently he became totally insane. He was brought to Pueblo some time ago and placed in Dr. Work's sanitarium in the hopes that the treatment would benefit him, but lately it was seen that there was no improvement and he had to be formally tried. As a member of the legislature Harter became quite famous, and his fee system was regarded as one of the best measures passed by the Twelfth general assembly. He was a splendid business man, but is not altogether impossible for him to be cured yet, but there is not much probability of it.

S. B. Standfield of this city, who is interested in various mining properties in Custer county, has just returned from Warren, Pa., where he sold an interest in the Springfield lode, situated 10 miles east of Silver Cliff, at a satisfactory figure.

B. McKend, a wealthy Chicagoan, is making arrangements to go into the cattle business on a large scale in Colorado. Yesterday papers were filed in the office of the county clerk by which Mr. McKend gets an option on some of the most valuable land in Pueblo county, located about 14 miles north of here.

The Pueblo Savings bank held its annual election of officers last evening at the bank in the Triangle block and turned the same officers as were elected a year ago. The officers are as follows: President, Alvin Adams; vice president, John E. Thatcher; cashier, Dwight Rice, and assistant cashier, Dwight C. Meigs.

Theodore and Wentworth Gillman of New York have transferred to the Suburban Land & Inv. Co. of this city five acres in lot 5, block 5, in St. Charles Mesa. The transfer was filed with the county clerk this morning.

Articles of incorporation of the Caldwell Cattle and Inv. Co. were filed with the county clerk today by B. Yates, Albert E. Caldwell and Leslie Knott are the incorporators and the capital stock is placed at \$50,000, divided into 50,000 shares. It will operate in various counties in Colorado and will have the general office in Pueblo. The articles empower the company to do a general cattle business, to deal in land, bore for oil, bull and sell houses, mills, factories, refraction works, canals, ditches, and stores. It is understood that for the present the company will confine its attention to the first-mentioned objects.

Today J. G. Osgood, chairman of the board of directors of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. and the man who is supposed to control the majority of the stock of the company, is in the city. It is the second time that he has been here since the return of Messrs. Gates and Lambert to the east, and it is thought he may announce some of the plans of the company for the future of the works here. A number of other high officials of the company are here and will spend the time in visiting the works and Minnequa plant. How long they will remain in the city is not known.

MAYOR WEST'S FUNERAL.

Special to the Gazette.
Pueblo, Jan. 3.—The largest funeral ever held in Pueblo was that of the late George West which occurred this afternoon. A large concourse of people followed the body to the cemetery. Every business house in the city and all the offices of the federal building, the city hall, and the county court-house were closed out of respect to the memory of the mayor.

During the morning the remains lay in state at the residence on Michigan avenue and were viewed by thousands of people, a large portion being working people who had known Mr. West in life and had had personal knowledge of his generous heart and helpful hand.

Though the services were set for an early hour this afternoon the place was crowded long before the services began. Within the hours were gathered the family and friends of the dead man. Shortly after 1:30

Reverend Evans Carrington, of Colorado Springs, who was formerly the pastor of the West at Corona chapel offered a brief prayer. His address, which followed, on the life and character of the deceased was short and delivered in simple language. Mayor West's devotion to his church, his family, his friends and his country were emphasized. At the conclusion of the address the pallbearers bore the casket between a long line of friends to the hearse. Headed by the city police force the procession started from the house at 2:30, a company of high school cadets acting as escort. The Masonic members, numbering nearly 200, members of Woodmen of the World and representatives of the Red Men and other fraternal organizations, were also in line. The procession wended its way to Riverview cemetery where the burial services were conducted by the Masonic order. The floral offerings were abundant and beautiful.

The pall bearers were Henry Barkley, Nelson Eyer, Dr. A. T. King, Barney Evans, Frank Merriek and Robert I. Evans.

GRAND JUNCTION

Special to the Gazette.

Grand Junction, Jan. 3.—The geology of Grand Junction and the valley of the Grand is the title of a statement issued today by Prof. Arthur Lakes, of Denver, who has been spending several days in this city making expert examinations for the Grand Slope Oil, Gas and Development Co. in his statement to the public Prof. Lakes says:

"The topography and geology around Grand Junction have considerable influence upon the possibilities of oil, gas and artesian water in the vicinity. The strata of the region, particularly the shales, are favorable to the occurrence of oil. The Montana group, which is the strata that at Florence and in the eastern slope carry out of fields and the shales and their horizon are in the same relative position to the coal beds above as at Florence and Canon City who apparently the same reasonable chance of finding oil in them.

"The valley of the Grand from north to south for many miles is structurally and geographically an ideal one for artesian boring to a seam of water which we believe can be reached almost anywhere within 2,000 feet. The importance of this in a horticultural region is in the support of small fruit gardens and orchards. It is otherwise arid section is, we believe, worthy of the highest consideration of the horticulturalists of the Grand valley.

"The geological and structural conditions are likewise very favorable to the accumulation of that best of fuels and excellent illuminant, viz., natural gas.

"With these natural resources within such easy grasp of the city it seems to behoove the citizens as well as the people for miles north and south in the Grand valley to take advantage of the possibilities of oil and the strong probability of natural gas and the almost absolute certainty of artesian water."

FLORENCE

Florence, Jan. 6.—The city is calling for bids for the removal of 750 cubic yards of earth from the site of the reservoir No. 2. By doing this the capacity of the reservoir will be increased about 10,000,000 gallons giving it a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons of water.

The business of the Florence postoffice is increasing so rapidly that by the end of the fiscal year the receipts will average considerably above the amount required for establishing free delivery here. The end of the year business just closed shows a gain of \$2,000 over the year 1900.

Contractor L. M. Hovey of this place who received the contract for putting in the new sewer in Canon City is having considerable trouble with the contractor in getting to a basis agreeable to both. When he bid for the work he was figuring on paying the laborers \$1.75 per day and to this end put his bid down to the lowest possible figure.

The Colorado Springs Hiding and Driving club will hold its annual meeting to-night at the Pike's Peak club. The Antlers bowling team returned yesterday from Pueblo, where they defeated the Rovers of that city, Saturday night. The police expect to arrest a man who has poisoned a number of valuable dogs recently.

The local Typographical union held its semi-annual meeting and election of officers.

(Tuesday, January 7.)

College extension lecture tonight at Perkins hall by Prof. E. S. Parsons on "The Isle of Wight," illustrated by stereopticon, admission free.

As a result of quarrel over timber land on Cheyenne mountain, the other was arranged yesterday morning charging with threats to kill; he furnished \$350 bail for appearance next Saturday.

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ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

COLORADO SPRINGS

(Friday, January 3.)

Mr. Arthur J. Kew rallied slightly yesterday but there is little basis for hope of recovery.

Faso club yesterday received a baron of beef from the Union Stock yards at Chicago in recognition of courtesies extended to members of stockgrowers association last summer.

Christian Endeavor union will hold its annual business meeting at the Y. M. C. rooms to-night.

A general meeting of Women's union of the First Congregational church will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, national organizer of W. C. T. U. work, now touring the West, will arrive in this city January 25 and the local union is making elaborate plans for a week of active work at that time.

Third annual banquet of company D, K. C. C., was held last evening.

(Saturday, January 4.)

Mrs. Josie Guthrie, through her attorney, has prepared a suit for damages against Chief of Police King for alleged false arrest and imprisonment.

Miss Anna M. Tweed was elected president of the City Christian Endeavor union.

Condition of Mr. A. J. Kew, who was injured New Year day by being thrown from a horse, continues critical.

G. M. Jacoby, commercial agent of the Colorado Southern, has resigned to accept a position in California.

Antlers bowling team goes to Pueblo this afternoon for a second match with the Rovers.

Mr. E. F. Castello has presented to the library of Colorado college, through Professor Craig, a set of valuable historical collections of Pierre Margery.

Art exhibit at Perkins hall open from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. and from 7:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Admission free.

Faculty of Colorado college announces two Shakespearean recitals by Mr. S. A. King, M. A., University of London.

(Sunday, January 5.)

Free exhibit of modern oil paintings at Perkins hall will be open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Firms which were awarded contracts for furnishing county coal have rejected the award on the ground that their bids were for the whole contract and not a part.

By cancelling outlawed warrants, El Paso county is ahead about \$1,000.

Colorado college vacation closes tomorrow night and work will be resumed with material change.

Annual meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held a week from Tuesday night.

Another new bank is projected for Colorado City; it is proposed to include a savings department.

Prominent men of Colorado City are forming a new company to bore for oil.

Colorado College Glee and Mandolin clubs returned yesterday after the most successful trip ever taken by clubs representing that college.

Successor of Mr. E. Richardson was killed while rolling logs for a saw mill northwest of Fort Collins.

The Commercial club, a new Denver organization, will run a special train to El Paso, Texas, at the time of the Midwinter fair, Jan. 14.

Mrs. Mary P. Pullis of Denver, has brought suit against Philip S. Roth for \$15,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry.

Charles L. Adams of Chicago, has given \$50,000 to the Oakes home at Denver.

The Knights of Columbus organized a branch at the order at Cripple Creek and closed the day with a fine banquet.

Funerals of Norman Prosser and Peter McLister were held at Cripple Creek yesterday.

Indicator mine on Bull hill will resume operations today after being closed down for repairs to shaft, etc., made necessary by the cage accident about Dec. 1.

Young Corbett was received with great enthusiasm at the Labor opera house, Denver, yesterday under the management of Peter J. Kennedy.

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College extension lecture tonight at Perkins hall by Prof. E. S. Parsons on "The Isle of Wight," illustrated by stereopticon, admission free.

As a result of quarrel over timber land on Cheyenne mountain, the other was arranged yesterday morning charging with threats to kill; he furnished \$350 bail for appearance next Saturday.

Butterflies are reported in the vicinity of Lake Moraine.

County Clerk Law gave bond and took oath of office yesterday.

FOR CHINESE EXCLUSION

FOR CHINESE EXCLUSION.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 6.—The senators and representatives of the Pacific coast who have been considering a bill for Chinese exclusion have perfected a measure which will be introduced in both houses in a few days. It is much more comprehensive than any bills that have been presented heretofore on this subject, most of which simply provided for excluding Chinese or restricting their numbers. The bill under consideration contains 45 pages. It does not limit itself to any term of years, as did the Geary act, but if passed in its present form would be perpetual unless repealed.

The bill declares that all Chinese, other than citizens of the United States or those who are secured in coming to and residing in the United States under the present treaty with China shall be refused admission and returned to the country whence they came, at the expense of the transportation company bringing them. Transportation companies bringing Chinese to the United States shall detain them until their right of admission shall be ascertained. Penalties are provided for not complying with the provisions of the act, \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment being the minimum, with a liability to forfeiture of vessels violating any provisions of the law.

The only Chinese persons permitted to enter the United States under the act are those who have become citizens by birth or naturalization, and officials of the Chinese government, teachers, students, merchants, travelers for pleasure or curiosity, returning laborers, who must have certificates, or domiciled merchants. Chinese, as above enumerated must have certificates with a photograph attached. The secretary of the treasury is to ask the Chinese government for the list of names of all officials other than diplomatic and consular officers who desire to visit the United States.

Several sections are devoted to providing how Chinese laborers shall be registered and provided with certificates when returning to this country. Certificates for any Chinese la-

borer are not good after such laborer has been absent for two years. Domiciled merchants are compelled to file annually a full and complete report of the nature and character of their business in order to better identify them. No Chinese, except diplomatic or consular officers, are allowed to enter the United States at any other ports than San Francisco, Port Townsend, Washington, Portland, Ore., Boston, New York, New Orleans, Honolulu, San Juan and Manila, or such other ports as the secretary of the treasury may designate. Ports may be designated on the Canadian or Mexican boundary after contracts have been made with transportation lines to comply with the act.

Provision is made for the inspection of Chinese and enforcement of the provisions of the act under the direction of the commissioner of immigration, who may also have the duty of Chinese who come to this country. Appeals from the commissioner or his officers to the United States courts are provided for and the method by which cases may be brought to the supreme court is defined.

Following are the provisions relative to Chinese in the islands: That no Chinese person being lawfully in Hawaii or Puerto Rico or the Philippines or any other insular possession of the United States shall by reason thereof be entitled to enter or remain in the United States or any of the territories of the United States other than that in which he was in the first instance permitted to enter or remain.

The words "United States" wherever used in this act, it is provided, shall be deemed to mean "the lands and waters included in the United States and its territories, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and any and all other territory or possessions now owned or hereafter acquired by the United States." Provision is made for the registration of all Chinese now in the United States to be completed within six months after the passage of the act. Each registered Chinese shall have a certificate with photograph attached, and those without certificates at the end of six months shall be deported.

BYRAN SAYS A PARTY MUST HAVE PRINCIPLES.

By Associated Press.
Wooster, O., Jan. 6.—The Hon. William J. Bryan spoke here tonight at the Jackson day banquet, which was held this evening. At his suggestion, in order that he might keep engagements at New Haven and Boston later in the week. His subject was "Steadfastness" and he said in part: "Among the traits of character which distinguish Andrew Jackson, no trait is more prominent or more helpful to the country than his steadfastness. When he believed that he believed it. Where duty led he followed without questioning. When he decided that anything ought to be done, he did it, and no power could overawe him. He did not have in his veins a single drop of anything but 'win' blood. When Nicholas Biddle declared that through the national bank he could make a fortune, Congresses, Jackson replied that that was more power than any one man ought to have in this country, and he then began his war against Biddle and his bank, which resulted in the overthrow of that great monster and the establishment of the principle that no man should have so autocratically controlled. Others were afraid that Biddle's influence, if antagonized, would defeat the Democratic party, but Jackson saw in it a menace to his country, and he did not stop to consider what effect an attack on the bank would have on himself or on his party. He won, and we revere his name and celebrate his day."

Benton, in reviewing Jackson's work, said that, as Cicerone overthrew the conspiracy of Cataline and saved Rome, so Jackson overthrew the bank and saved America. We shall have a work which the friends of liberty will fight for centuries. The fact that England has been compelled to employ more than 200,000 soldiers to subjugate less than 25,000 men in arms—the fact that England has expended more than \$1,000 per Boer—the per capita wealth of the United States—and has neither been able to purchase them nor kill them—these facts are immeasurably valuable to people everywhere who want free government for themselves and are content that others should enjoy it also.

"So the Democratic party, whether in power or out of power, is serving mankind when it stands steadfastly for constitutional government and insists that that government shall be administered according to Jeffersonian maxims, 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'"

BILLS PERTAINING TO COLORADO PENSIONERS.

Special to the Gazette.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Bell today introduced bills granting pensions to P. Harvey and J. E. Freeman, and increases of pensions to C. C. Washburn and W. S. Camp; also a bill to pay Edward F. Mitchell, \$25,754 additional compensation as mail contractor on route between Colorado and Montgomery, Colo. Representative Shafer introduced bills pensioning Thos. Culliton and Uriah A. Mackley, granting increased pensions to W. J. Remington, James L. McCain, Charles J. Clark, Don C. Smith, John H. Smith, Colin R. Cuney, W. A. Coverson and J. J. Loop; a bill granting Gabriel M. Jagne an honorable discharge and to pay Samuel Tompkins \$300 to refund money paid by him to be relieved of military service in the civil war.

The United States supreme court today affirmed the decision of the supreme court of New Mexico in the case of the United States Trust Co. vs. the Territory of New Mexico, involving payment of taxes amounting to \$80,000, by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Co.

KENTUCKIAN ASSASSINATED.

By Associated Press.
Franklin, Ky., Jan. 5.—Pleas Hall was killed at his home near here last night while sitting before his hearthstone with his wife and four children. He was shot through the head by a bullet which entered the top of his head and passed through the brain. The wife and children placed the body on the bed, remained alone with it during the night, afraid to venture out for fear of alarm. There is no clue to the assassin.

ST. LOUIS PRIZE FOR AIR SHIP COMPETITION.

By Associated Press.
London, Jan. 6.—Regarding the published statement that the managers of the St. Louis exhibition have decided to offer \$200,000 for an air ship competition, Sir Hiram Maxim, the American inventor, said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I have not heard anything on the subject beyond press reports. I am certainly not going to spend money on that basis. I have spent \$100,000 in aerial experiments in the past. If I get an invitation in official form and the St. Louis managers put up \$200,000 in a bank I am willing to spend \$100,000 more to win, and thus recoup myself, which I feel reasonably confident I could do." Santos Dumont and Langley are mentioned as probable competitors for the St. Louis prize.

WESTERN MEN ORGANIZED AN OIL ASSOCIATION.

By Associated Press.
Denver, Jan. 6.—The Western Oil association was organized here today by about 150 oil operators of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. Telegrams were also received from 100 other operators endorsing the organization. The following board of directors was elected: Deway C. Bailey, George E. Ross, Lewis H. E. Insley, G. W. Allen, Charles Halleck, W. B. Lewis, Josiah Winchester, Denver; C. H. Freeman, Pagosa Springs; F. J. Crane, Cripple Creek; Thomas Poole, Boulder; J. Olsen and A. G. Gagne, Ogden; C. B. Richardson and John C. Bottom, Cheyenne; Wyo.; C. A. Johnson, Durango, Colo.; representing New Mexico.

Judge George W. Allen of Denver presided at today's meeting.

DIAZ PORTRAIT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 6.—John Barrett, one of the delegates to the Panamerican congress now in session in Mexico, today called on the president and presented him a large photographic portrait of President Diaz of Mexico, which the Mexican president had commanded him to deliver personally to President Roosevelt.

On the photograph President Diaz had written his name with expressions of the warmest friendship and admiration for the American people and for President Roosevelt personally. The photograph was taken especially for President Roosevelt.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 6.—Acting in accordance with a recommendation made by General Wood, military governor of Cuba, Secretary Root has directed that the third squadron of the Eighth cavalry, comprising the entire garrison at Puerto Principe, be brought to the United States at the first favorable opportunity. It is admitted that the withdrawal of United States troops in Cuba, preparatory to the transfer of the control of affairs to the civil government, is to be installed during the coming summer. So far as known there will be no further withdrawal of troops, however until the final arrangements are made for the formal transfer of the government to the newly elected officials of Cuba.

INDEMNITY FOR MURDER OF FRANK GENTZ.

By Associated Press.
Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 6.—A case famous in international diplomacy was closed today by the payment of \$75,000 damages to Mr. Gentz, the nephew of Frank G. Lentz, an American wheelman who was killed by Turkish officials. The money was turned over by the state department.

SUSPENSION OF A GRAND JUNCTION BANK.

Special to the Gazette.
Grand Junction, Jan. 6.—This morning a notice was posted on the doors of the Colorado State bank notifying patrons that owing to eastern creditors it was necessary to suspend business temporarily. J. F. McFarland, cashier, is also the manager of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company. In a signed statement Mr. McFarland states that the Colorado State bank procured \$30,000 from Hanover National bank of New York for the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company. When the notes matured the sugar company could not meet them and it had given a bill of sale on its output of sugar to another bank. The Colorado State bank demanded that the assets of the company not covered by the bonds be delivered to it and that bills of sale of the personal property be made. This has been done and the bank is now the owner and in possession.

The action taken by the Hanover National bank to collect this indebtedness was of such a nature that in order that all depositors might have fair treatment and that the New York bank might not have an advantage over them it is deemed best to temporarily suspend business. The suspension should not be longer than three or four weeks. W. T. Dowrey, was appointed assessor at a meeting of the board of directors. The deposits of the bank have ranged from \$170,000 to \$180,000 during the past year and every one believed that the bank was in good condition. Business in this city was never better.

SUBMINE TUNNEL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Kahn of San Francisco today introduced a bill for a submarine tunnel under San Francisco bay with openings on Goat Island, where the United States military reservation is located, and permitting the transportation of freight and passengers between San Francisco and Oakland.

STOCK IS STARVING.

By Associated Press.
San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 6.—On account of the almost total failure of the crops, the stock of feed stuffs in this section over 1,000 head of horses and mules have been killed in San Antonio during the past 60 days to prevent them from dying from starvation. There has been a death in this section that has been caused by the lack of feed. It is believed that there is no prospect for an improvement.

HEPBURN SCORES OFFER

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The debate on the Nicaragua canal bill in the house was opened in lively fashion today by Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, which reported the bill. For two hours he held the floor, replying to a volley of questions concerning the recent offer of the Panama Canal company to sell its property and franchises to the United States for \$40,000,000. Mr. Hepburn maintained that the alleged new offer of the Panama company was part of the plan of delay. He pointed out what he claimed was the suspicious circumstance that the Panama company held out for \$109,000,000 until it was decided before the holiday recess to consider the Nicaragua bill and then suddenly dropped the price to \$40,000,000. Mr. Morris of Minnesota gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to authorize the president, if he could procure the property and rights of the Panama company for \$40,000,000, if concessions could be procured from Colombia and if the Walker commission so recommended, to purchase and proceed to complete the Panama canal.

THE DETAILS OF THE HOUSE DISCUSSION

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—There was a fairly large attendance in the galleries of the house today in anticipation of the opening of the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill, which had been made a special order for today. By the terms of the order the bill will continue before the house until disposed of. Without preliminary business the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair) for the consideration of the canal bill and Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) the chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which reported the bill, took the floor to open the debate. He said the subject of a waterway across the isthmus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans had been in the minds of the people of the world for more than 400 years. In the United States 37 states had instructed their congressional delegations to support a bill for an inter-oceanic waterway; all political parties had aligned themselves in favor of it; the subject had been discussed in congress; scientific societies, the newspapers and on the hustings until there was now a volume of literature on the subject never before devoted to a single project.

Mr. Hepburn said the report of the Walker commission gave careful consideration to every feature of the work. The bill submitted by his committee proposed to concentrate all authority in the hands of the president. It opened no opportunity for defunct statesmen or the pensioning of persons who had been passed in the race of life. It gave the United States the authority to protect, defend and operate the canal. In view of all the reports submitted, Mr. Hepburn said there could be no question in the mind of any well-informed man of the feasibility and practicability of an inter-oceanic canal.

Referring to the efforts of the Panama Canal company to build a canal by private enterprise he summarized their effort as follows: "The company raised \$255,000,000 by the sale of \$435,000,000 of bonds and after eight years the managers of the company found themselves with the work less than one-fourth completed, penniless and bankrupt in money and character."

The disaster to this company, he said, proved conclusively that the work should be undertaken by governmental agencies.

There was not an atom of work in general engineering, and he yet to be done in favor of the feasibility and practicability of no other enterprise that had ever received the attention of man had been so conclusively proved. If the pending bill became a law the work could begin at once and should be completed in eight years. Mr. Hepburn said that as a commercial venture the commission's figures of 7,000,000 tons could be safely taken. At the latter figure the total revenue at the Suez rate would be \$14,000,000—enough to meet the cost of maintenance (\$5,500,000) and leave over \$8,500,000 to meet interest charges, if there were such.

Mr. Hepburn pointed out the advantages of the Nicaragua route for sailing vessels on account of the better winds prevailing there, contending in this connection that it was a mistake to suppose that the sailing ship was destined to disappear from the ocean. The Panama route was located sailing ships sometimes lay for five months in the doldrums. When Mr. Hepburn said he had hoped that the proposed water way would be free to American ships there was an outburst of applause on the Republican side. If that might be done, he said, it would give a great impetus to American shipping.

In concluding Mr. Hepburn said there had been a right in the United States which believed they would be harmed by the rivalry of this canal and there were gentlemen of honest purpose who thought the time was not ripe for building of the canal or that, at least, the importers of goods should not be undertaken. They were, perhaps, terrified by the spectre of scandal.

"But," he concluded, "I insist that the American people have made their choice that the canal shall be built and that it should be built."

"After Mr. Hepburn had concluded his speech he was besieged with questions. Mr. Shafer of Colorado—I should like to know what the gentleman's construction upon this bill, and upon the treaty that has been ratified, as to the power of the United States to fortify the canal."

Mr. Hepburn—I have not any doubt about the right of the United States to fortify that canal and to do it in the way that seems wise to the United States. If that involves the erection of fortifications at the terminus of the canal, or of stockades at the sites of the locks, it is for the people to decide by the authority of the United States to do it and that it would exercise that authority.

Mr. Fowler, New Jersey, asked if it were possible to allow American ships to pass through the canal without charge.

Mr. Hepburn replied: "I have no doubt that the United States can use that canal in a manner advantageous to its own people above the advantage that it would be to other people. At all events government ships will go through free and there is that trend in the air on the part of other nations toward yielding to the desires of the United States that makes me hopeful that there will be a barrier of that kind in this way we will brush it out of the way pretty soon."

Mr. Cummins (N. J.)—I should like to ask whether, in your opinion, if your bill should be passed, under the treaty that has been ratified, the United States would have any special privilege in the canal over other nations?

Mr. Hepburn—I think not.

Mr. McDermott (N. J.) called attention to the statement in the report of the Walker commission giving the cost of the Panama canal property as \$109,000,000, and the newspaper reports that the company now offered to sell the property for \$40,000,000. If the latter report were true, it would mean that the company was offering to sell the property for less than the Nicaragua and he asked if Mr. Hepburn did not believe that with equal cost the commission would have reported in favor of Panama.

Mr. Hepburn replied that the commission had stated the respective advantages of both routes under conditions then existing. He could not tell what the commission would have reported under other circumstances.

"Any gentleman who absorbs the commission's report," said he, "and weighs it, must believe that, other things being equal, the canal that is 400 miles nearer our territory, that makes New Orleans 480 miles nearer to New York, and New York 375 miles nearer than the other, is the better canal for us."

Mr. Hepburn declared that the whole Panama scheme had utterly failed. The French stockholders had been robbed, the company was discredited in France; in fact, it seemed to have no credit except in the United States.

"If we build the Nicaragua canal," asked Mr. Sims (Tenn.) "is it not likely that the United States government will complete the Panama canal?"

"There is the same probability of two canals," answered Mr. Hepburn, "that there is of the Suez canal being paralleled by another."

Asked as to the advisability of giving the president authority to build on either route Mr. Hepburn again raised an outburst of applause by declaring that he looked upon any attempt to entangle the United States in the Panama enterprise as an effort to defeat any canal.

Mr. Reeves of Illinois, asked whether it would not be better to wait a few days or weeks until the secretary of state could inform congress just what we could obtain in the way of concessions from Nicaragua.

"In an enterprise of this magnitude," replied Mr. Hepburn, "there never has been and never will be a day when some gentleman will not be able to urge some reason for postponement. We have been suffering from that for years."

Those who know that the protocol with Nicaragua has reached such a stage that we are certain to get what we want."

Referring again to the reported proposal of the Panama company to sell the canal, Mr. Hepburn said that the rumor was proposed to delay action.

"But if the rumor turns out to be true," asked Mr. Reeves.

"If it is true," said Mr. Hepburn, "that the Panama company has made this proposition, then we should deal with Colombia which owns the canal."

"You mean the company forfeited its rights if it made an offer to sell?"

"Do."

"Do you think the company would risk forfeiture?"

"It recognizes that the jig is up."

Mr. Hepburn asked Mr. Reeves in turn whether he knew of any concession given by the Colombian government to the Panama company to sell the canal.

SENATE TO DEAL WITH RAILROADS

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The first notes of the contest between the Nicaragua and Panama routes for the isthmian canal were heard in the senate today. Mr. Morgan offered and secured the adoption of a resolution which indicated his purpose to have the committee on inter-oceanic canals inquire into the relations alleged to exist between the Panama railroad companies of the United States and Canada and the Panama Canal company. In explanation of the resolution Mr. Morgan declared that "the alleged relations were a wicked monopoly" which already had cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars. The relations involve the control by the Panama Canal company of the Panama Railroad company and the agreement existing between certain railroad of the United States and the Pacific Mail Steamship company. The resolution of the senate today the senate paid a graceful compliment to Senator Foraker of Ohio, by adjourning until 2 o'clock tomorrow in order that the senators might attend the marriage of Miss Foraker, which is to occur at noon tomorrow.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN SENATE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 7.—In the course of his invocation in the senate today the chaplain referred to "that body of able and accepted men who send forth reports of the proceedings."

Among the oldest senators and officials of the body it was noted that this was the first time in the history of the senate that the reporters and correspondents ever were prayed for in the United States senate.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Stewart (Nev.), was adopted ordering the secretary of the interior to inform the senate of the interior for large tracts of land on Indian reservations have been made or are in contemplation.

Mr. Proctor (Vt.) was relieved at his own request from duty on the immigration committee and his resignation was accepted by the senate.

Mr. Morgan offered the following resolution: "That the committee on inter-oceanic canals have to sit during the recess of the senate to execute the resolution of the senate passed on May 21, 1900, which is hereby continued in force and that said committee is further empowered to make inquiry and report with reference to the agreements and concert of action between any companies in the United States or Canada or in Panama, or of any American line of ships to control transportation or rates thereof, for cargoes or passengers passing across the isthmian Panama and in regard to any matter referred to said committee by order of the senate."

In answer to inquiries as to the effect of the resolution Mr. Morgan explained that he understood certain contracts between railroads of the United States and Canada and the Panama Canal company existed looking to the diversion of freight.

"It is the most wicked monopoly ever existed," declared Mr. Morgan, "and already has cost the people of the Pacific coast millions of dollars."

The resolution at the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's statement was adopted. On motion of Mr. Morgan, the senate then adjourned until 2 p. m. tomorrow.

The postponement of the house meeting tomorrow until 2 o'clock was due to the desire of many senators to attend the wedding of Miss Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker of Ohio, which is to occur at noon tomorrow.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

By Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, chairman of the insular committee of the house, will introduce, probably tomorrow, a bill providing a series of provisions to enable the mission to perfect the title of persons now occupying public lands and lease and sell lands to such persons as may be necessary without compensation. This is to provide for small native land holders who are occupying and for a long time have occupied public lands, but who have titles to protect them in their holdings.

Next come provisions in regard to timber lands, which are not to be leased by the commission who has power only to issue licenses to cut timber under the forestry regulations of the United States. This is to provide in regard to the timber lands are to be sold by a number of sections as mineral lands. These are very valuable and embody the mineral laws of the Philippines, which are not to be leased by the commission who has power only to issue licenses to cut timber under the forestry regulations of the United States. This is to provide in regard to the timber lands are to be sold by a number of sections as mineral lands. These are very valuable and embody the mineral laws of the Philippines, which are not to be leased by the commission who has power only to issue licenses to cut timber under the forestry regulations of the United States.

In the bill is the most important provision of the bill, which empowers the Philippine commission to purchase the lands of the religious orders and to dispose of them on proper terms to the occupants. An appeal from the decision of the commission in the purchase of land is to be made to the supreme court of the United States. The bill also provides for the establishment of a new form of government in the Philippines and confirms the action of President McKinley in creating a commission and authorizing it to regulate and control the government of the Philippines under the instructions of the president dated April 7, 1900. It also gives the president authority while there is armed resistance in any part of the Philippines to create a commission and authorize it to regulate and control the government of the Philippines under the instructions of the president dated April 7, 1900. It also gives the president authority while there is armed resistance in any part of the Philippines to create a commission and authorize it to regulate and control the government of the Philippines under the instructions of the president dated April 7, 1900.

Replying to inquiries from Cannon as to the condition of the project with Nicaragua, Mr. Hepburn said his understanding was that \$5,000,000 and \$1,000,000 were about the figures allowed Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"Why is this protocol not laid before congress?"

"Because the secretary of state has disapproved some of the changes made in the original draft of the protocol," answered Mr. Hepburn, "and pending the final negotiation it is not desirable to submit the protocol to congress."

Mr. Cannon insisted that nothing would be lost by waiting for say, 60 days, until the facts as to this protocol could be learned and congress could deal with the subject in an orderly manner.

Mr. Hepburn declared that this would have the effect of further delaying the project, but he acquiesced Mr. Cannon of any intentional purpose of delay.

Mr. Cannon closed the matter by saying that while he had always favored the canal he was satisfied the precipitate passage of this bill sacrificed advantages which the United States now possessed and meant a heavy increase in cost which would have to come out of the treasury.

legals in the canal over other nations? Mr. McDermott (N. J.) called attention to the statement in the report of the Walker commission giving the cost of the Panama canal property as \$109,000,000, and the newspaper reports that the company now offered to sell the property for \$40,000,000. If the latter report were true, it would mean that the company was offering to sell the property for less than the Nicaragua and he asked if Mr. Hepburn did not believe that with equal cost the commission would have reported in favor of Panama.

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A MONUMENT TO THE
BOER GENERAL DE WET.

The first monument to be erected to the Boer General De Wet so far as is known was recently unveiled at Schlierstein, Germany. It consists of a bust of the famous general on a pedestal, a



very good likeness, with the figure of a typical young German, presumably pro-Boer, offering a wreath of oak leaves. The work is by a German sculptor, Herr Pfretzchner, and the unveiling ceremony was attended by more than a thousand persons.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW PIANIST.

AUSTRALIA. In the accompanying illustration is presented the portrait of Percy Grainger, the young pianist who has caused such a furor in musical circles by his "ringing touch, perfect technique and splendid capabilities." He was born in Australia, the home of Miss Mc. Merba, Miss Castles and several other celebrities who have achieved fame in the musical world. His father is the chief government architect of Western Australia, and finding his son apparently a musical prodigy at the age of eleven, he sailed to Europe to perfect his education.



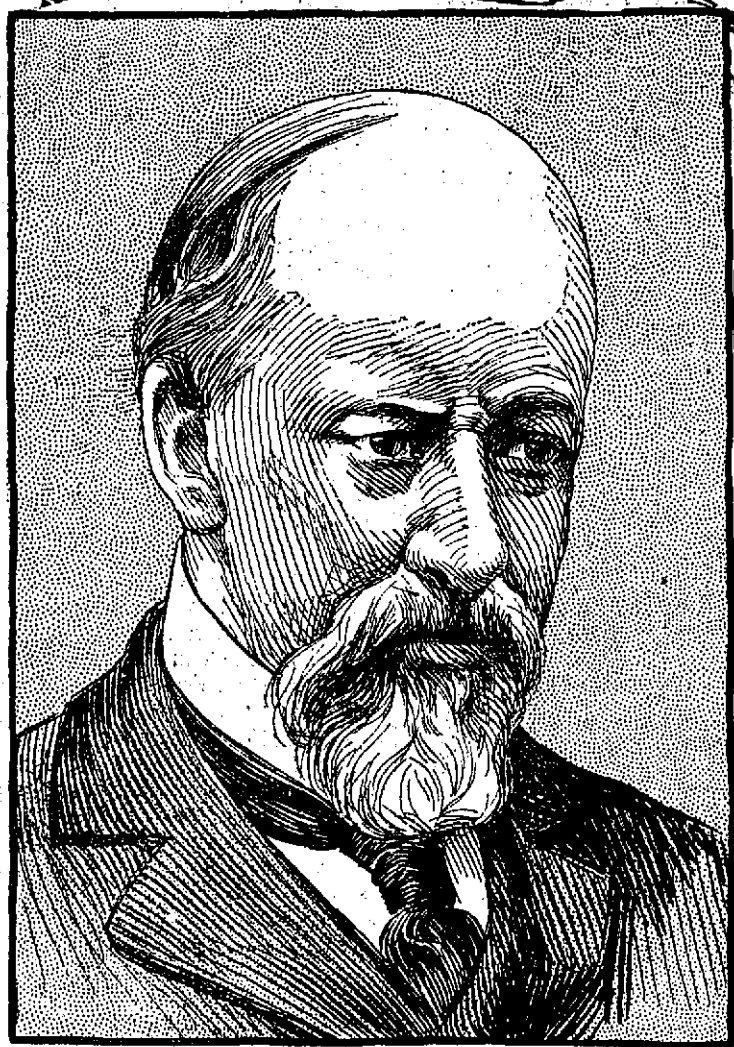
far as mere personality is concerned, perhaps no two men could be found more nearly typical of their respective nationalities than the presidents of two South American republics of Argentina and Chile. According to report, they are high spirited, ambitious, intelligent and acute, having risen from the obscurity of the provinces. The one is known as Argentina's president, Don Julio A. Roca, than of Don Jermain Riesco. The forbidden in the public eye for alienation, though he is still thirty side of sixty. Born of stock in the little city of Tucuman in northern Argentina, President Riesco held the family tradition by leaving from school when a boy to join the army. His father had been a Cicerone under General San Martin but his first sniff of war was a quadrangular fight between Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina. At it for five years, coming out of conflict a seasoned veteran as a military life suited him so he continued in it until he had the rank of general. Being of the disposition, he sought opportunity for a career and found it down in Patagonia, which vast and uncivilized territory he was mainly instrumental in throwing open to immigration, agriculture, thereby adding acres to the productive area of the country. He was first elected president of Chile in 1880, just in time to take an important part in the squabbles of the following year, when the long pending boundary question became acute. The problem of fixing an international line between Chile and Argentina had been left over from previous administrations, and President Riesco set himself vigorously to the task of finding a satisfactory solution with regard to his own country, of the two republics agreed upon a line of delimitation, but it was determined definitely owing to misunderstanding as to the provisions of the several treaties of 1881, 1888 and a protocol of 1893. They even submitted the matter to arbitration, choosing Queen Victoria as the arbitrator, and then finally accepted the decision of the arbitress by her.

It purposely or not, the treaty between Chile and Argentina of twenty years ago respecting the delimitation is ambiguous sounding. At any rate, it is susceptible of at least two interpretations, and it is not surprising to afford a reasonable excuse for each republic to declare war upon the other as matters at present stand. It is a disposition for an "agreeable" degree, and that is why war preparations have been making on each side ever before. So late as the two governments agreed to any unsettled difficulties to the satisfaction of the British government, and commissioners were appointed to draw a neutral line of demarcation. The

boundaries submitted, however, were irreconcilable, and there was a prompt call to arms on either side, the Chilean government authorizing the mobilization of 50,000 men and the Argentine of 80,000. No actual hostilities ensued, however, and peace was temporarily patched up between the two governments. But soon after another question of boundary arose, this time respecting a portion of Bolivia claimed by both Chile and Argentina, by the former through right of conquest and by the latter through cession from the Bolivian government. This dispute was referred to an international commission, with the United States minister at Buenos Ayres as arbitrator. This commission met in March, 1899, and within three days settled the ques-



DON JULIO A. ROCA, PR



DON JULIO A. ROCA, PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA.

tion of delimitation by dividing the disputed territory equally between the two claimants. This was not exactly satisfactory to either, and, accepting the conclusion in the matter, they yet had an excuse for war in the settlement of details. Still white wings and peace hovered for awhile over the Andes, peace and prosperity began when, President Roca, who was again in the Argentine executive chair, changed the order he had sent to Europe for Krupp cannon into one for railroad material and set himself to the development of the country. He has shown himself a wise and energetic ruler, having studied the needs of Argentina for the purpose of supplying her wants and being intent upon the development of her vast areas of cultivation.



DON JERMAN RIESCO, PRESIDENT OF CHILE.

ble land by means of immigration and assisted agriculture. He has no reason to feel any too well disposed toward the many thousands of Italian immigrants he has been instrumental in bringing into the country, for it was a young man of Italian parentage who attempted his life ten years ago.

The causes which led up to this attempted assassination were similar to those alleged as motive for the murder of President McKinley: The young Italian was out of employment and, hearing that General Roca was responsible for the depressed condition of the country, then apparently, on the verge of ruin, determined to kill him and nearly succeeded.

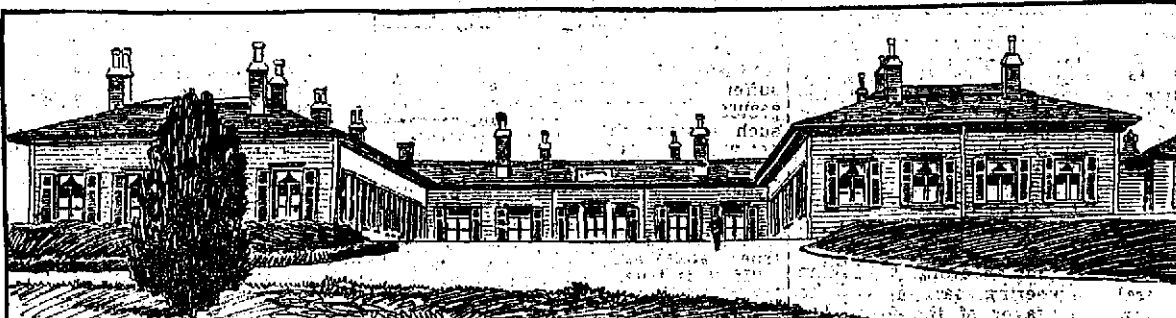
It will be seen that President Roa has been prominent in national affairs for many years and has taken a foremost part in international concerns. He is called a monomaniac on the international boundary question, having pressed it on several occasions. President Roa has been called the "Diaz of Mexico" because of his attitude toward the United States, which is individually similar to that of the great president of Mexico. Had he indeed been in continuous possession of the executive office since his first election to the presidency in 1880 and; like Diaz, have become dictator instead of president, he would have been called a "Diaz of different now. But there was a hiatus of twelve years between his

PRINCE OF MONACO.

Albert of Monaco, whose large establishments furnish him with the so called scientific investigations proposed to aid M. Santos-Dumont in his aerial experiments by defraying the expenses of a larger airship than any that has hitherto been constructed, provided Santos-Dumont will move to Monaco. There Prince Albert evidently would be a valuable attraction, absolute monarch of Monaco, with its eight square miles and 14,000 inhabitants, a man of age, a naval officer and of late years pursued with ardor the study of physics.



THE SMALLEST PALACE OWNED BY KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.



King Edward of England has several palatial abodes, but the unpretentious structure shown in the accompanying illustration is said to be the smallest one he owns. It can hardly be dignified with the name of palace, however, being more in the nature of a pavilion, and is, in fact, the royal residence at Aldershot used by his majesty and his household when he is engaged in the royal force of inspecting troops. King Edward is very much attached to his bungalow, as he calls it, on account not only of its situation in a fine, healthful locality, but for its associations. The building was commenced by his father in 1854, and there the queen and prince consort passed many happy hours.

AUTHOR MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

While there exists some doubt as to the poetical ability of Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian author, whose portrait is presented in the accompanying illustration, he is conceded to be an able writer of prose, and his little dramas have attracted attention. One critic remarked of his "Princess Helene" that it "properly put on the stage and acted with spirit it would be more fun than a shipload of monkeys." Most of his books have been translated from French into English.

Maeterlinck was born in Belgium in 1862 and as recreations his favorites are beekeeping, canoeing and skating.

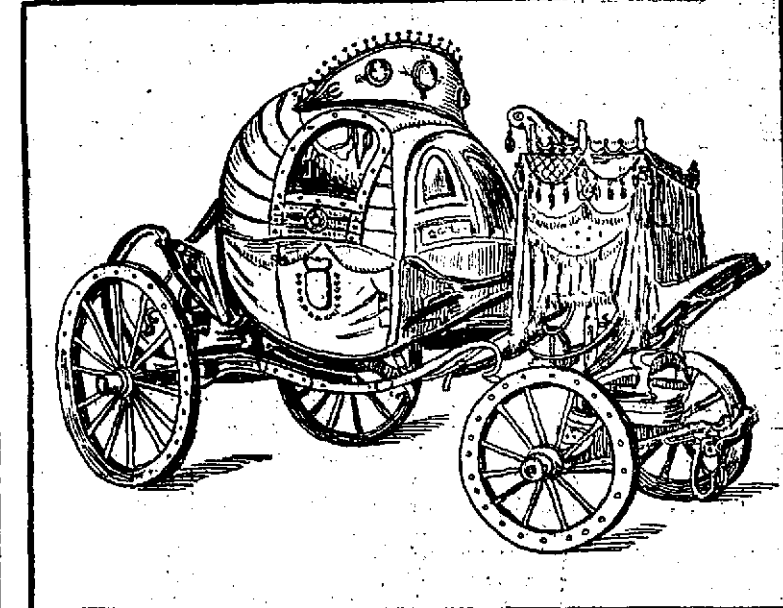


THE VICEROY OF INDIA AS A TIGER HUNTER.



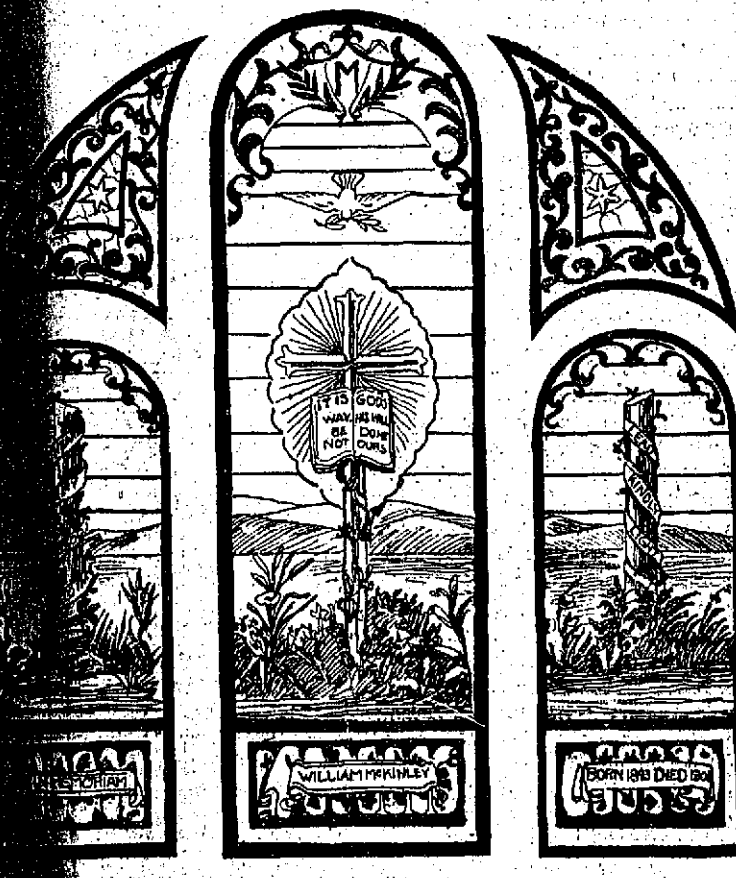
George Nathaniel Curzon, G. M. S. L. G. M. S. L. M. A. P. C. F. R. S. (s. J. P. D. I. C. E. viceroy and governor, general of India since 1898, has been a pretty good hunter in his time, at least for honors, as his long array of titles shows, but it is only within a few months that he took upon himself to hunt the royal tiger in his native lair. He hunted to very good advantage in America some years ago, and not the least of his achievements was the capture of the beautiful daughter of a millionaire, who now graces his court in India. It is admitted that Curzon is a very good shot, but he has made a pretty good record as viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, born Leiter, has won hosts of native hearts. Lord Curzon obtained the tigers shown in the illustration after a day's shooting with the maharajah of Seinda.

THE BONAPARTE "DEATH'S HEAD" CARRIAGE.



The curious carriage shown in the accompanying illustration was built by order of Duke August of Saxe-Coburg and Alenburg in 1807 expressly for the use of Napoleon Bonaparte, whom he had the honor of entertaining in his castle of Frederstein, but when the superstitious conqueror of Europe saw the vehicle ho politely but firmly declined even to step into it on account of its having the shape of a death's head. The old carriage is still in existence and is said to be marvellously well preserved, its colors, dark green, crimson and gold, being as fresh as when it was built. It is especially noted for the top or canopy, which is painted in blue, nickel, out with golden stars to represent the sky.

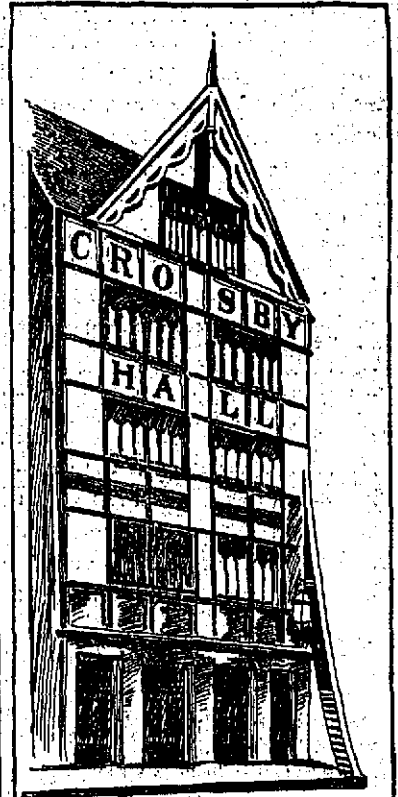
THE FIRST M'KINLEY MEMORIAL WINDOW



A memorial window to President McKinley was placed in position at Paul's Methodist Episcopal church of Cranford, N. J., within three days after his death. The time he was shot. It was made in Newark, N. J., and is a beautiful work of art. As shown in the illustration, it is in three sections, the design of the center one consisting of an ornamental scroll which bears a quotation from the prophet Isaiah: "The Lord will do for me, and I shall prosper." Above the scroll are the words "God will do for me, not I," and below it are the martyr president's last words: "It is God's way, not mine." In the side panels are broken pillars bearing the titles of Mr. McKinley's favorite hymns, "Lead, Lightly Lead," and "My God, to Thee." Other scrolls beneath the panels contain the inscription "In Memoriam," the president's name and dates of his birth and

HERE A KING HELD COURT.

Among the sights of London town is famous Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate street, where at one time Richard III. resided and held court. It is presented because it is one of the few structures boasting an antiquity of four centuries.



or more. Many of the oldest and most famous houses in England have been pulled down in the march of improvement, one of the last to go under the hammer being Hogarth's house in Chiswick where the great painter lived.

LATEST PORTRAITS OF GERMANY'S IMPERIAL PRINCES.



In the accompanying illustration are shown the six sons of Emperor William II. of Germany, who has seven children. In all, the youngest being a girl, Victoria Louise, born in 1892. By rank and age these imperial princes are as follows: Frederick: William, crown prince, born 1883; William, crown prince, born 1883; Adelbert, born 1884; August, born 1887; Oscar, born 1890; and Joachim, born 1890. William is most fortunate in being so well provided for the succession, and it is said that he is very proud of his stalwart sons, who are, on occasion, and it is said, his secret of power.

TIMELY TALK IN TABLOID.

It has saved innumerable laboring thousands from the perils and dangers of months of wandering on the part of foreigners, with short memories.

Mason and Dixon's line, the famous old historic boundary of the south, being misunderstood and will not be marked in ground, and the new stone markers or posts which mark the line are being raised in solid cement bases, and iron posts are being sub-

tuted in places where the 'old posts' have disappeared.

Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa, which seven years ago was a village inhabited by a hundred natives is now a town with 300 European and 31,000 native inhabitants. It has three hotels, several hundred stores and a newspaper.

In Denmark many odd little stories are told of King Christian and his kind ways, above all of their friendly interest he takes in the doings of his sub-

fects. Until within quite recent days when his strength has begun to fail him, he used to spend much of his time in Copenhagen waiting about the streets, and nothing pleased him better than to stop and have a chat with any workman he chanced to encounter. Whenever any Dane makes his mark in the world, no matter what his station in life may be, or what his views on the king always send for him at the first opportunity that the man knows what he is like and have a talk with

The South Carolina legislature looked with disfavor upon a proposition to compel street car lines to provide vestibules on their cars for the protection of the motorman, it being asserted that

the vestibules are liable to be the cause of accidents when the glass becomes frosted or bespattered with rain.

The young empress of Russia, I said, cares little or nothing about jewels or indeed about any kind of finery and in this respect presents a striking contrast to her mother-in-law, the young looking and even pretty Marya Feodorovna, whose jewel casket in days when she was empress was most famous in the world from a point of view, hardly second even in

The longest span of submarine cable in existence will be that between Vancouver and Fanning island, 3,000 miles apart. The task of laying it was begun a few weeks ago.

The shah is absolutely ruler within his own dominions and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent shahs have been able to amass large private fortunes.

THE SUPPRESSION OF CRIME.

THE PEOPLE of Denver seem at last to have awakened to a realization of the condition of affairs in that city, and a movement has been started outside of the regularly constituted authorities to put a stop to the crimes of violence that have disgraced the city recently. The conditions in Denver, in fact, seem to approach rather closely to those which formerly led to the establishment of vigilance committees in San Francisco and other western cities, and which had as their result a perceptible thinning out of the bad men of the community and a permanent improvement of the moral tone of the city.

It is better probably that the thugs and murderers of Denver should be hanged or shot by a vigilance committee, or driven out of town upon orders issued by a secret tribunal, rather than that crimes of violence should continue, but it is certainly a very unfavorable showing of the character and intelligence of the people of any city when resort to this kind of action becomes necessary.

The people of Denver especially, and the people of all cities in general, need to realize that it is not possible to suppress crime by endeavoring to catch and to punish the criminals after the fact. It should be always remembered that the wide-open policy in the city management invariably tends toward the production of crime, and it does this both by attracting to the city the criminal classes from other places and by lowering the general tone of the community toward the point where crime becomes the natural and unavoidable result of the conditions that have been created. The city of open saloons, open gambling rooms, cheap theaters and other resorts of vice is doing a great deal more to produce murderers than it is possible to do in other ways to prevent them. It is impossible in a city where the laws are loosely drawn and loosely enforced, for the police authorities, however earnest and honest they may be in their efforts to do so, to detect crime and to punish the criminals. The efforts of a vigilance committee may succeed in driving out of the city, or out of the world, a few of the more notorious and desperate criminals, and the effect of their acts may be to produce a salutary terror among the remaining members of the criminal class, but if the conditions remain fit for the development of criminals among the population, and attractive to criminals from other places, the moral level of the city cannot be raised and crime cannot permanently be prevented.

BRADSTREET'S ANNUAL REVIEW.

THE WEEKLY review of trade by Bradstreet's commercial agency for the current period has much more than its usual interest, because it includes a review of what has been going on for the past year and a statement of the present conditions as they affect the outlook for the future.

The report is entirely satisfactory to those who believe that the present prosperity of the country is in no danger of an immediate decline. "Satisfaction with the old and renewed confidence in the new year are the dominant features in the industrial, commercial and financial situation."

The considerations upon which this statement is based must constitute the foundations for any reliable estimate of the future local business situation. Colorado Springs is exceptionally well endowed with natural resources and is better able to stand the strain of general hard times than many other places, but even in Colorado Springs it is impossible to have really good times unless the general conditions throughout the country are favorable.

But when the general conditions are good, as they have been in the past year and as they seem likely to continue to be, there is no place better conditioned to take advantage of them than Colorado Springs.

The general review of the conditions of business at the close of 1901 are such as to afford every encouragement for the promoters of enterprises whose success depends upon efforts extended through a considerable period of time. There is no prospect of any immediate decline of prosperity, but on the contrary there is good reason to believe that the present situation will continue for several years to come, and that in this time it will be possible to bring to completion many large enterprises which will have enduring results for the good of our city and our state.

MORE REFERENCE BOOKS NEEDED.

AMONG recent gifts to Colorado college is one by Mr. F. F. Castello of a set of valuable books relating to the early French posts and discoveries in the west and south of North America. Aside from the intrinsic value of the gift it may serve to call attention of the public to the need of the college for more books of reference in history and other branches of knowledge.

A real library, such as is known and valued among men of learning, does not consist of current fiction and poems, nor is it limited to works of science. Such books indeed have their uses, but the most valuable and useful part of a library that serves the purposes of serious students consists in books of reference, which for the most part are of unusual value and not easily procurable. A great many of the most useful of these are out of print and cannot be picked up off-hand at any price. A library of this kind is essential to original research, and is absolutely necessary if Colorado Springs is to be made, as we hope it will be, an educational center for the Rocky Mountain region. Colorado college already has the beginning of this sort of a library, but it needs and ought to have much more than a beginning. It has already accumulated a considerable number of books of reference, and these ought to be constantly added to as the opportunity offers. A library of a few thousand books well selected and accumulated as the result of ceaseless watchfulness on the part of those competent to judge of real and permanent worth would be worth far more as an educational equipment than a much larger number picked up wholesale, new or second-hand, or resulting from casual donations.

The accident to the steamer Walla Walla appears to have been unavoidable. No amount of care could have warded the death blow that came out of the fog and crashed in the sides of the unfortunate steamer. The captain, crew and passengers acted with courage and coolness in the face of danger, the boats and life rafts were sufficient for the purpose for which they were designed, and the loss of life was as small as could be expected under the circumstances.

Butterflies on Pike's Peak in January, and strawberries ripening in the open air in Florence, Colo., in the same month! And yet there are some people who sneer at our Italian climate.

OUR WINTER TOURISTS.

FOR several years past the attention of Colorado Springs has been directed almost exclusively to the development of its mining business, and especially to that part of it which concerns the great gold camp of the Cripple Creek district.

It was inevitable that this should be so. Seldom, if ever, in the history of our country has there been such a case of the rapid development of an unknown region into one of the greatest producers of wealth known to mankind. Colorado Springs was particularly fortunate in being the nearest city to the Cripple Creek district, while on the other hand, the now gold mines owed their rapid development very largely to the fact that Colorado Springs lay so near them, and that there was in this city so large a number of men of wealth, business ability and wide acquaintance in eastern financial circles. The connection has been an advantageous one on both sides, and no one will feel any serious regret because mining matters have occupied so large a share of our attention.

It is true, nevertheless, and the fact has been frequently referred to in the Gazette in the past few years, that while we have been giving so much of our attention to gold mining and the mining stock business, we have to some extent neglected another one of the principal and most permanent resources of our city. Before gold was found at Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs had already become known throughout the civilized world as one of the foremost health and pleasure resorts, especially for winter visitors, and predictions were freely made upon an established basis of fact that in the near future this would come to be known as the great winter sanitarium of the continent.

There is no doubt that our intense interest in the mining business, stimulated by the rich rewards that have been gained there, has seriously interfered with the development of our advantages as a winter health resort. The city has not been advertised in the past few years as it might have been, and we have been negligent about providing the accommodations that invalids of the wealthier class had a right to expect.

Lately, it is true, some very important efforts have been made to remedy these neglects. The city has been widely advertised, and at the present time this class of advertising is being pushed more extensively than it has been for many years previously. Recently, too, there has been developed a disposition to make very notable additions to our accommodations for winter health seekers, both of the class that seeks recuperation from actual illness, and the class that is here simply to avoid the dangerous or disagreeable winter climate of other regions.

That these efforts to advertise the city and to furnish adequate accommodations for our winter guests will have their proper result in the near future, there can be no doubt. But it is unfortunate that that time has not yet arrived. There are not nearly as many people in Colorado Springs at the present time as there ought to be. The hotels and the boarding houses are not as well occupied by guests and there are not as many strangers on the streets as there should be and our merchants are not doing the amount of business that they should with this class. On the other hand, other resorts in California, Arizona, New Mexico and elsewhere less gifted by nature, but better advertised, are profiting by our neglect and their own enterprise. The tide of tourist travel has been diverted just as the Gazette predicted it would be, and it will require additional effort on our part to bring it back again to us.

All this is no fault of our climate, or scenery or any of the natural advantages upon which our claims as a health resort rest. The city is just as attractive in these respects as it ever was, and indeed the natural advantages have been increased and supplemented by what has been done in the way of artificial improvements. Certainly no invalid would prefer the straggling village that once existed here to the handsome city that now offers all modern conveniences of life and many brilliant opportunities for business or professional careers.

We are perfectly confident that it is only necessary to take proper action along the right lines to restore Colorado Springs to its pre-eminence as a winter resort city and to accomplish for it all that has ever been predicted in these lines.

Colorado Springs is the great natural winter sanitarium of western North America, and it only depends upon our own people and those interested with us to accomplish for the city its manifest destiny.

PROGRESS TOWARDS TEMPERANCE.

JOHN C. WOOLLEY, the noted prohibition speaker and leader has just returned from a seven months trip around the globe which was taken for the purpose of studying the condition of the liquor traffic in foreign lands.

As a result of his observations, Mr. Woolley is of the opinion that the world in general is advancing towards temperance, and he says further that "among all the greater nations, I feel sure that America is at present the farthest advanced in the struggle for prohibition."

Mr. Woolley is not the first American who has gained in respect and admiration for his own country by traveling in foreign lands. It is easy to find fault with what one sees in his own neighborhood and to think that these things are worse than they are in any other place in the world. Such appears to have been the opinion of Mr. Woolley during the presidential campaign of 1896 in regard to the drink evil in the United States, and such also was the opinion of a more distinguished statesman in regard to the evils due to the concentration of wealth, and the power possible under our laws for corporations and trusts. On the other hand, the untraveled American is too apt to fall into a vainglorious opinion of his own country, and to brag without due reason of its superiority to other nations. Nothing is more healthy to any one desiring to form accurate opinions of public matters than to travel in foreign lands, and we are not surprised that Mr. Woolley should have returned from his long trip with a better and sounder estimate of social conditions in this country and of the progress which his own countrymen are making. If he has also learned the truth, that great social and political reforms cannot be accomplished hastily, but must be the result of a slow evolution of thought, character and manners in the body of the people, and that legislation to be effective must be supported by the great mass of public sentiment, his trip will have been most valuable to him, and he is now in a better position than ever before to carry on the work of reform to which he has devoted his life.

CARNEGIE'S CASH OFFER.

THE GAZETTE has been of the opinion that the objections to Mr. Carnegie's offer of steel trust bonds to establish a national university at Washington were not so well grounded as some people would have us believe. We do not think that Mr. Carnegie had any intention of securing consideration for the steel trust from congress by this gift, or that the national representatives would be influenced in this way.

This conclusion is made more evident from the fact now announced that Mr. Carnegie has offered to give cash in place of the bonds. There does not seem to be any good reason now why the ten million dollar donation should not be accepted, and the university established without further delay.

What Colorado Newspapers Are Saying:

ABOUT THE NEW YEAR GAZETTE.
The Colorado Springs Gazette did fully as well as the Denver dailies in the way of a special New Year addition, both in size and quality of the matter contained in it.—(Silver Plume Standard.)

A number of the leading daily papers of this state printed not only very handsome but elaborate New Year editions. They were all very praiseworthy and reflected great credit upon both the editorial and mechanical departments. However, some were more meritorious than others, and we have no hesitation in awarding the premium to the Colorado Springs Gazette. The New Year Gazette is not only a thing of beauty, but contains a world of valuable information in its 60 pages of matter.—(Summit Co. Journal.)

The annual New Year editions of the Denver and Colorado Springs papers were about the best ever produced in the state. Colorado Springs' publications were not only well edited, but their competitors, this is especially so of the Gazette which was a delightful number in every particular.—(Grand Junction Sentinel.)

The people of Trinidad and Las Animas county heartily appreciate the favorable and extended write-up of our city and county in the Colorado Springs Gazette's New Year edition. We are glad to know that this is the only state paper that has been far enough to give our thriving city and county due credit for its co-operation in the upbuilding of Colorado.—(Chronicle-News, January 2, 1902.)

While we are not a special admirer of like Stevens' style of politics, we must admit he is a thorough newspaper man. The New Year edition of the Colorado Springs Gazette is a model of newspaper work, and shows forth in excellent manner the resources of Colorado.—(Longmont Call.)

A comparison of the daily papers issued on New Year day shows beyond cavil that the Colorado Springs Gazette was the finest of them all, exceeding any other paper ever issued in the state.—(Denver Examiner.)

The Colorado Springs Gazette issued a very clever New Year edition last Wednesday.—(Rocky Mt. Herald.)

ABOUT COLORADO.
Colorado has a population one-sixth that of Chicago alone, and yet the total output of the state papers, copper, lead, zinc, iron, coal and stone, farm products, manufactured goods reaches nearly the \$300,000,000 point. This beats Chicago. A state with only 600,000 that can produce \$300,000,000 worth of goods, and has as much as the state of New York, and more than the state of Texas, is a state to be proud of. Beat it if you can.—(George's Weekly.)

Thousands of copies of the big New Year editions of the Pueblo Chieftain and other Colorado newspapers are on the way to every state and foreign land, and will create the minds of hundreds of people a decision to pack up and cut loose from their damp, muddy, muddy, unwholesome and unpleasant country where life is a continued struggle for existence, and move out to the Land of Sunshine.—(Pueblo Chieftain.)

Garfield county never started on a New Year under more auspicious circumstances than the brighter prospects for the future than met her at the beginning of 1902. Nature has been lavish in her bounty and, turn which we will we find that the earth has yielded up her increase in unstinted abundance. The crops of grain, wheat, corn, hay and potatoes, with a steady demand. Add to this the cultivation of sugar beets and the ideal farmers' paradise will have been about realized. The San Luis farmer who at present has anything to sell has little cause to complain of hard times. To his present outlook let the sugar beet be added and even greater prosperity must follow.—(San Juan Prospector.)

The Land of the Hushaby King.
Oh, safely alone in a wonderful king,
From over the Sundown Sea,
When the tide swings slow and the
Moon is low,
In marvelous silence,
There cometh, there cometh the Hushaby King.

And dreamers are the elves that creep
Close, close by his side on the Sundown
Tide.
As he singeth my babe to sleep—
"By, oh, by, by, we shall go sailing,
Swing low, swing high, over the Dream
Sea, sailing
With elves of the Dreamland about us
a-wing."
This is the song of the Hushaby King.

Oh, little blue eyes, the stars in the skies
Of the Dreamland are strangely aglow,
And the moon is the queen of a fairyland
scene.
To watch over the children below:
And the mermaids in happiness
lazily o'er
The mermaids in happiness
sing.

And, when they dwell, 'neath the
surge and the swell,
They are singing a lullaby song—
"Sleep, dear, sleep, rocked on the
rest-tide below;
While near creep, creep, elves to
wing."
You shall be soothed by the flutter of
wings."
This is the song that the mermaid sings.

Oh, the far-away strand of the Hushaby
Land
Your little white feet shall press,
And the birds of the air shall welcome
you there
To blisses no mortal may guess.
On a wonderful tree shall the candy-fruit
grow:
Plum-cake to the bushes shall cling,
And no one shall cry: "Don't touch them!"
For the dream-fairies ever will sing—
"Yours all, yours, dear, all to be had for
the taking;
Babies small, babies queer, just give the
tree a good shaking;
For in the Dreamland's a very good
thing."
This is the song that the white fairies
sing.

Oh, far-away strand of the Hushaby
Land,
If I could but go, could go
Where my baby doth float in the Lullaby
boat!
If I could but go, could go
Through the night,
A dream of the elves at play!
But alas! I am not the Hushaby
baby.
And so to myself I say—
"By, oh, by, by, babe who is drifting,
Swing low, swing high, safe on the sleep-
tide below,
And my heart goth reply, though closer I
cling."
"She is safe in the arms of the Hushaby
King."
—Alfred J. Waterhouse, in January Bue-
ceas.

The Quartermaster.
In the Alhambra Infantry is a negro
regiment with white officers, and the
negroes' ideas of military life and regu-
lations are very startling at times.
The Quartermaster, who was ap-
proached by one of the privates with
"Lieutenant, lend me a blanket, please,
sir!"
Before the officer could answer his
other private standing close by broke
in:
"You fool nigger, don't be afraid.
Go to Lieutenant. He'll be a quah-
quah!"
—Houston Courier.

Contributed Articles...
... On Current Topics

BOOKS IN THE PAST AND PRESENT.

By Alfred Cecil.

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Without doubt this is an era of rush. Few persons are met with morose who are not all feverishly engaged in the occupation of annihilating time. One would suppose labor saving inventions would have greatly increased leisure time. In the olden days the lumbering coach consumed many of the traveler's hours and the slowness of the post clogged the wheels of industry; but the million-minute trains of today have not afforded the traveler more time or merchant greater leisure. On the contrary, the one has become more busy than before and the merchant finds he has no leisure at all.

It was during the period when mails were slow and time hung on the trader's and merchant's hands, Walter Scott, Thackeray and Dickens wrote novels and publishers issued them in parts. Each installment of a successful novel was awaited for impatiently by an interested public. What would be the fate of Scott, Dickens and Thackeray in these bustling times?

Never in the world's history have books been produced so rapidly and abundantly. They embrace every field of thought and never, perhaps, have there been so many readers. It is no exaggeration to state that 20 persons are ready to buy, and do buy, where one bought 50 years ago. But do books make the impression on the readers' minds they did in the olden times?

It seems to me, and in this supposition I may err, the impression books used to make was stronger than it is today. The readers of those days were with a keener sense of enjoyment. They abandoned themselves, as it were, to the book; they surrendered themselves to its influence; they forgot the surroundings, their cares, their business; they lived for the time being in the scenes pictured by the author, among the persons to whom he introduced them. Today everything and anything is read. It may have been recommended by the bookseller, a newboy on the train, by a paragraph in a newspaper, by a friend or by an advertisement. It is read at intervals, at times when it is a little leisure. It is read as a time-killer. The daily newspaper is not treated. Hundreds, nay hundreds of thousands of men can state definitely that between such and such hours they read such and such newspapers, and every day. But how many can say the same of a book?

In the olden days the reader was not always in search of the latest morsel. The last novel that attained popularity was merely a delicious morsel of the daily feast was made up of historic and classical volumes. People read not only for amusement, but for information. They found their pleasure only in the plot of a story and in the characters moving through it, but in the life it presented. A novel with a good historic background led readers to study the times it pictured.

When "A Tale of Two Cities" made its appearance the records show that bearing on the French revolution were demanded of the libraries, and "The Virginians" appeared inquiry was made at the same places for books concerning Washington, Wolfe, Montcalm, Webb and Quebec. Recent "Richard Carvel" was published. It exceeded "A Tale of Two Cities" and "The Virginians" by many thousands, counting the sale in the first year of publication. Churchill was quite as good a historian as Dickens or Thackeray and his glimpses he gave of Maryland and Virginia and London at those times were quite as appraising as those given by the great authors mentioned; still the effect was witnessed by the demand for books on those times at the libraries. What must the inference be?

In the days of our grandfathers the collection of books was a popular and delightful custom. All readers were engaged in the making of libraries. Books were selected in accordance with the tastes of the buyers not for ornaments for use. A man with such a library was at home with his friends. It is true that this custom has passed away with the lumbering coach. Have the times not gotten so rapid, so rushing, that there are no idle moments to pass with the perusal of bygone days? Every day the gossip of yesterday, say nothing of its news, comes from the distant points of the world, and crowd out the interesting episodes and incidents of the past, which are to the eyes of today as the foundation stones of a building.

In many towns and villages the young people form reading clubs to make it a rule to devote so many hours to standard authors. This is a most heartily to be commended; but I would suggest to all young people to obtain books. If they are read and re-read the benefits arising from them will be appreciated all the days of their lives. The effect of these books will be to strengthen their enjoyment of poetry and fiction, of novels and biographies. In fact, of their daily newspaper. I would suggest: Macaulay's History of England, Motley's Dutch Republic, Netherlands and John of Barneveldt; Salt's Memoirs, Prescott's Mexico and Peru, Bancroft's History of the United States, Parkmann's historical works and Lamartine's History of the Girondins. Many other histories, biographies and memoirs relating to the period, covered by these books exist and if read after these will afford the keenest pleasure and studious reader.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AND DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION.

By John P. Foley.

(Copyright by the Cosmograph Co., 1902.)

The Manhattan club of New York city, it is announced, has resolved to try and accomplish something in the direction of the long-contemplated reorganization of the Democratic party. With this end in view the club has in nearly all the states of the union, has resolved to give its friends a reception on the anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of our Country" for the purpose of discussing the situation, and, if possible, acting upon a plan of rehabilitation. The Manhattan is a very exclusive club, some persons not in it would say, aristocratic institution. It has had to do with Richard Croker's Democratic club, one object in the creation of which was to destroy the Manhattan by attracting to itself the "silkstocking" element of the party and thereby throw a halo of respectability around the many. But the attempt was not a success, and now that Croker is head of his club in a moribund condition, the Manhattan is striving to regain its time political prestige. The day selected for the gathering of the Democratic leaders is not a happy one. Democracy means, or should mean, I suppose Jeffersonism. Jefferson began the work by creating his party during Washington's second term; indeed, it was one of the objects he had in view when he resigned as a member of the cabinet. Alexander Hamilton's political views and theories, not those of Thomas Jefferson, were the principles President Washington deemed best and wisest for the country at that time. In our history, and he nearly always sided with the secretary of the treasury in the controversies which arose in the conduct of his administration. He supported Hamilton's treasury and bank policy, which Jefferson bitterly denounced as corrupt and hostile to the republic. In fact, the first presidential election which party classification which afterwards was labeled Federal and which Jefferson destroyed.

The appropriate day for the meeting of any considerable body of representative Democrats would be Jefferson's own birthday, which is in April. The idea occurred to the Manhattan reorganizers, it was probably abandoned for the reason that the followers of Mr. Bryan, Henry George, Tom Lister and others have set that day apart for oratorical celebration. In the roar of which the tiny voices in the Manhattan parlors would be completely drowned. The author of the Declaration of Independence was opposed to this birthday adulation. "Jefferson thought," says Rayner in his "Life of the Third President," "he discovered in the birthday celebrations of national persons a germ of aristocratic distinction which it was incumbent on all persons, by a timely concert of example, to crush in the bud." Specting a birthday celebration of Washington in 1798, Jefferson wrote Madison as follows: "A great ball is to be given here, (Philadelphia) on 22d, and in other great towns of the union. This is, at least, very indelicate and probably excites uneasy sensations in some. I feel in it, however, a useful deduction, that the birthdays which have been kept, have been those of the president, but the general." In the second year of Jefferson's first administration, his admirers in various cities proposed to celebrate his own birthday by dinners and balls, but the date of the day was unknown to Levi Lincoln, who wrote him on the subject, the reply came: "Disregard myself of transferring the honors and veneration for the great birthday of our republic to any individual, or of dividing them with individuals. I declined letting my own birthday be known, and have enjoined my family not to communicate it." This has been the uniform answer to every biographer: "The only birthday which I recognize is that of my country, Jefferson." The Manhattan gentlemen may be very kind in their efforts to celebrate their birthday, but they do not appear to know much about Jefferson's views on birthdays.

Jan. 7.—The re-entrance of

[illegible]

George B. Joffile, chairman of the board of election inspectors, was arrested on the charge that he had permitted four men to vote in the name of registered voters. His bail was fixed at \$1,000.

**DENVER MEN FORM
COMMERCIAL CLUB**

By Associated Press.

Denver, Jan. 7.—The Commercial club is the name of a new organization of business men which was formed tonight with several hundred members. A body of managers consisting of 50 members of the business men, was chosen and they will meet tomorrow night to elect officers.

Among the gentlemen chosen are: C. Morley, W. S. Chessman, Frank W. C. Morley, E. W. Kasper, W. B. Gibson, N. W. Slattery, Harry E. Insley, J. C. Gallup and D. K. Lee.

A club house will be secured at once.

Special to the Gazette

gsmaster of this city, and Flanagan, John Turner of Bluefield, W. Va., was killed instantly, and Engineer Bales received injuries from which he died later in the day.

A passenger train, east bound, collided with an extra west bound freight train in a dense fog. The passenger engineer having failed to see the freight train ahead of the freight train to a warning of the impending danger. The express car and the combination express

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that will do this, but it is a
Herpicide. Herpicide killing the dandruff
germ, leaves the hair free to grow
healthy nature intended. Destroy
cause, you remove the effect. Kill
dandruff germ with Herpicide.

Farm and Stock Auctioneer for de
and terms: S. E. Carson, Payton, C

25 cents to Crinkle Creek by the C
ado Midland railway.

late hour last night, 12 members of committee recently named by Chai

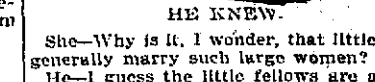
Na previous fair was ever held w
so much electric current was used
producing effects in connection
amusement features. Nearly c
'show' on the Midway is more or

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A passenger train, east bound, collided with an extra west bound freight train.

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MINES AND MINING

WILD HORSE OUTPUT.

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, Jan. 3.—The Wild Horse mine of the Consolidated Mines Co. is at present maintaining an output of 75 tons of ore per day. The average grade of the mineral is much better than it has been, returning about \$50 per ton. The drift at the 770-foot level is being extended as rapidly as possible and it is only a matter of a short time till the rich drift that was first discovered in the mine at the 550-foot level is opened at this depth. There is a large tonnage of average \$30 ore going out from the property and the company is putting the mine in shape for an increased production which will make the Wild Horse one of the leading shippers in the district.

There was deposited in the vaults of the First National bank of Victor today a gold brick valued at \$58,000. This represents the gold extracted from the mine during the week ended January 1. The average grade of the ore treated was \$45 per ton, a good deal higher than the regular average value. The mill is giving out a lot of high grade ore from the mine. The Consolidated Mines Co. properties and its experienced best period in its history.

Lessee Rankin and Ragade, operating the Gold King fraction of the mine, today sent out a 21-ton lot of the mineral. The grade of the ore is \$45 per ton, a good deal higher than the regular average value. The mill is giving out a lot of high grade ore from the mine. The Consolidated Mines Co. properties and its experienced best period in its history.

W. R. Foley of the Foley-Mattocks syndicate was in the city this evening on business. He stated that it is his intention to bring the mine to the stockholders no longer in regard to the proposed consolidation with the Mint and other contiguous companies. It is stated that the Triangle and Bad Boy claims of the Wide Awake company will be substituted for the Pointe du Lac claim in the deal, thus making up the full acreage that was counted upon originally. It is apparent that Mr. Foley has a card up his sleeve for the minority Pointer stockholders and it has been hinted that the Pointe du Lac claim might be brought up for re-consideration. As some of the minority Pointer people are confident that they have the best of the Foley-Mattocks, the honors appear to be about even. The matter looks as if the matter would figure considerably in court before the year is out.

The Cripple Creek Mining company operating several blocks of the Vindicator property has sent out yesterday on the different leases. All of the operations are carried on through the shaft on block No. 7 which is well equipped with an excellent plant of machinery. A shipment of two carloads was made today, which will allow the workings and washings expected to return about five ounces.

The production made by Judge L. M. Goddard from the Pinto of the Free Coinage last month was 600 tons, averaging \$45 per ton. The mine was in operation for six months and preparations are being made to install a new plant of machinery. A foundation is being graded and a portion of the equipment arrived on the property today. The mine was constructed this year and the drift at the 600-foot level is to be pushed north to a point under the Columbia shaft, when a connection will be made; and the whole enlarged to a three-compartment shaft and equipped with a plant of machinery which will be larger and more complete than that which the Columbia workings will then be the principal ones of the mine. This will save 600 tons of ore in the bottom level; and will allow the mine to be constructed to the property.

The shaft which is now down 600 feet will not be sunk any deeper but a connection of development is to be carried to the bottom. The shaft is to be pushed south to the 600-foot level and there is every reason to suppose the ore shoot there will be better than that north; and the property will never be cross-cut at this point. The shaft is to be pushed south to the 600-foot level and there is every reason to suppose the ore shoot there will be better than that north; and the property will never be cross-cut at this point.

The Portland company has adopted the policy already effected by Independence in the district in working only two shafts instead of three. The grave yard shift has been laid off and the time which is made in this way will be given over to the proper ventilation of the mine. The plan has been adopted in that more work can be done by the two shifts working in this way. The change of hours affects about 75 men.

The Vindicator company will Monday complete repairs on the 100-ton mill. A shaft suspension made several weeks ago owing to a bad accident damaging the hoisting plant to a great extent. All the repairs have been made and an additional force of 100 men will be put to work on the property. The loss time to the Vindicator can be easily made up within a short time.

Operations have been resumed on the Maybelle company's property south of Victor. J. D. Hammond has been engaged by the American Smelting and Refining company as representative of the smelter trust in the district and will make his headquarters here. As Mr. Hammond has many friends in the district he will be well received. He is successful as a purchaser for the company.

E. H. Nye, one of the state mine inspectors, arrived here this morning and attended the inquest over the remains of a man killed in the Moon-Anchor workings yesterday. Mr. Nye is to be joined by his associate, Mr. Coleman, and the two will put in the next 30 days in inspecting the different mines of the district. The coroner's jury exonerated the Moon-Anchor from any blame but it is understood that the state law requires mines operating to employ a man at each station to look out for the equipment.

FROM THE ELKTON DUMP.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 4.—The Muriel company operating the Elkton dump is receiving averages of \$20 per ton for the heavy tonnage that is going out to the mills at Florence. A shipment of two carloads was made yesterday and one carload was marketed today. The average tonnage that is being consigned is about 20 tons daily. The company is making an excellent profit on this grade of ore and expects to get into better financial shape. The mine is being worked and the ore house beside the Florence & Cripple Creek tracks is the scene of activity at all times of the day and night.

The Cripple Creek Mining company, which is controlled by the Consolidated Mines Co., R. P. Russell and others has been granted a lease on the workings of the Hull City placer by the Independence Consolidated company. The terms of the contract are very advantageous to both parties. It was agreed that the shaft shall be sunk 400 feet deeper,

putting it to the 1,350-foot point. The Cripple Creek Mining company has already taken charge of the property and the work of sinking will be got well under way in a few days. Practically no effort has been made for production for the past year, owing to the extensive development plans. The company did not make a big showing during the past year and it was decided that the leasing was not a bad policy to follow during the next two years. The different sets of leases operating other blocks of the Hull City placer have been remarkably successful in their operations of late and it is expected that the energetic policy of the new leasing company will result in the Independence going back to its old record as a shipper.

The Giorietta G. M. & L. company, working the King and Whiting shaft of this property, marketed a consignment of 100 tons of two-ounce ore yesterday. The consignment was made up of ore sacked and ready to go out. The lease has produced about 250 tons of ore during December. The grade was a little below the average but the lessees intend to double their production during the coming month. A cage is being put in to take the place of the bucket and other improvements are being made preparatory to early development.

Lessee Tom Fitzgerald sent out a big shipment yesterday from the Little Lillian mine. The consignment was made up of 6 carloads of ore two of which will return five-ounce values and the balance about \$40 per ton. The shipment was made up of the ore mined during December, the upper levels furnishing the bulk.

The Practical Leasing company, working the Trachyte of the New Zealand Consolidated, is shipping about 25 tons daily, the ore giving \$40 values. Production at present is good. The second level, but as the company will soon commence working in the other levels an increase is looked for.

A production of 250 tons of ore averaging \$45 was made by the lessee working the main shaft of the Burns of the Acacia Co. during December. The lessee is shipping ore from a clean-up of the different levels and will shortly start in development. The mine has been sadly neglected during the past year and the property being operated by lessees in that time. The workings are also being reworked.

Potvin & Vaine on the main workings of the mine have enough ore blocked out to last for a year. Production until the expiration of the lease in July. The monthly output from this block is running 700 tons of \$40 mineral. The Blue Bell company has granted a lease on the mine to Robert E. Lee claim. The lease is for three years from the date of the lease. The lease extends for three years from the first of this month.

EL PASO TO HAVE ANOTHER SHAFT.

Although the figures for the output of the El Paso Consolidated company for the month of December have not been made up, it is stated that more ore was produced this month than in November, a sum approximately equal to \$100,000. Development work during the month was somewhat retarded owing to a break-down in the compressor and the necessity of sending east for parts. The work is progressing as usual.

One of the most important of the decisions arrived at by the management in the last few weeks is that relating to the new working shaft which will be constructed this year. The drift at the 600-foot level is to be pushed north to a point under the Columbia shaft, when a connection will be made; and the whole enlarged to a three-compartment shaft and equipped with a plant of machinery which will be larger and more complete than that which the Columbia workings will then be the principal ones of the mine. This will save 600 tons of ore in the bottom level; and will allow the mine to be constructed to the property.

The shaft which is now down 600 feet will not be sunk any deeper but a connection of development is to be carried to the bottom. The shaft is to be pushed south to the 600-foot level and there is every reason to suppose the ore shoot there will be better than that north; and the property will never be cross-cut at this point. The shaft is to be pushed south to the 600-foot level and there is every reason to suppose the ore shoot there will be better than that north; and the property will never be cross-cut at this point.

The lease on the Cripple Creek Columbia into some very good ore lately, and a fair production is being made from this part of the property. The lease has until March to run.

GOLDEN FLEECE SHIPMENT.

The Golden Fleece stock has been very strong on the local mining market and it was learned yesterday from Manager Newman who was in the city, that the ore which was opened last Sunday is holding out splendidly. The vein averages between six and seven feet in width, and the ore, which is a very fine tellurium, is shipping in carload lots at the rate of \$20,000. The last carload was shipped for at the rate of \$21,000 for the lot.

The company has developed the vein for a distance of 400 feet, and has upraised it for a distance of 300 feet. A 60-foot lot more of upraising a connection will be made with the 400-foot shaft, which will enable the vein to be developed more economically.

This mine is located in Hinsdale county, being a neighbor of the Sherman, another mine in which local capitalists are interested. It is thought that the company will soon resume the payment of dividends. It has in the past distributed a total of \$300,000 in dividends, and its total production will nearly amount to \$2,000,000.

VINDICATOR DECLARES \$88,000.

The directors of the Vindicator company met yesterday in Denver and declared the regular quarterly dividend of three cents a share, and an extra dividend of five cents a share, making a total of \$88,000. The dividend was paid on the 25th inst. to stockholders whose names appeared on the company's books at the time. This brings the total amount which the company has paid up to \$755,000.

The quarterly report which this company sends out will be ready for mailing with the dividend checks, as it is thought that all the ore returns for last year will be in by that time. The report is expected to show a great improvement in the mine during the last three months, and especially during the year. The company has been making a splendid production, and opening a large amount of ore in the lower levels.

RITTENHOUSE WILL HAVE NEW PLANT.

The management of the Cripple Creek and Colorado Gold Mining company, which recently acquired the Rittenhouse group of mines on Gold Hill, has just decided to install a plant at a depth of 500 feet. The plant will be a 500-foot shaft. The plant will be a 500-foot shaft.

composed of large Vulcan hoist and two 80-horse power boilers. The shaft is now equipped with an electric hoist, which will be removed. There is a good body of ore opened at the bottom of this shaft, 500 feet below the surface, from which practically all the ore is shipped. It is estimated that the ore saved will return \$50 to the ton while an equal quantity of coarse rock is worth about \$40 per ton. As soon as the drift is well under way the company will ship regularly.

In shaft B there is also a body of ore opened at the bottom of the shaft, being made from this point, the latest of which have been settled for at the rate of \$35.60 in gold to the ton. This shaft is only 180 feet deep, but the electric hoist which is installed over it is good for 500 feet. The shaft will be put to the 500-foot point at once.

MARY MCKINNEY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Mary McKinney company have declared their usual quarterly dividend at the rate of three cents a share, amounting to \$30,000, payable on the 10th inst. This will bring the total paid by this company up to \$380,000.

President Castello stated yesterday that the shaft which had disappeared from the fifth level of the mine, and that the pumps are idle. The company has been doing a large amount of development work during the past three months, and producing only a nominal amount of ore. The mine is also being worked by the company, they are not desirous of making an unnecessary production at the advanced treatment charges. The output is now averaging about 50 tons a day.

The development work has been for the most part north of the shaft in the 500-foot level, where a very rich shoot of ore has been opened in the ground operated by Mr. Burke, before his lease expired two months ago. The ore is also being worked by the company, they are not desirous of making an unnecessary production at the advanced treatment charges. The output is now averaging about 50 tons a day.

Sinking will not be resumed for two or three months yet, as the development work in the fifth level is by no means finished; and there is no need to go deeper.

C. K. AND N. OVERISSUED.

The C. K. and N. company is over-issued for an amount approximating \$200,000. The company is over-issued for an amount approximating \$200,000. The company is over-issued for an amount approximating \$200,000. The company is over-issued for an amount approximating \$200,000.

The officers of the company of which C. K. and N. are the stockholders, confirmed the report that there was an overissue; but did not attempt to fix the responsibility; but there is no doubt that the late Judge Semmes issued the fraudulent stock, as certainly a majority of the stock was issued before he died. All these certificates were known to be false.

The C. K. and N. company is registered by the International Trust company. The officers of the company stated yesterday that there was \$50,000 of treasury stock on hand, which would meet any deficiency, but the stockholders are not satisfied. When it would appear as if the trust company is responsible, or what is a trust company for?

When the news became known yesterday that the company was over-issued, it was quickly listed on the local mining stock exchange could be over-issued. The exchange has been making a strong point of their claim that all listed stocks give a false picture of the company's financial condition. The exchange has been making a strong point of their claim that all listed stocks give a false picture of the company's financial condition.

The question now is, Did the International Trust company really make a mistake in issuing the stock? Also, how many other false reports has it made? And, in what listed stocks can the public put any dependence? The mining fraternity is exceedingly worked up over this matter. It is expected that the mining stock business in Colorado Springs; and this time it seems as if the matter might be pushed to the limit. The reputation of the trust mining exchange is at stake in this affair. The mine overissue can probably be adjusted without loss to the stockholders. Judge Semmes left an estate supposed to be worth \$100,000; all he was worth was a good deal less.

But no matter how the trouble be straightened out, there is a broader, more vital question involved upon which hangs the very future of the company. Is it that the stocks listed on its boards safe from this overissue? The question now is, Did the International Trust company really make a mistake in issuing the stock? Also, how many other false reports has it made? And, in what listed stocks can the public put any dependence? The mining fraternity is exceedingly worked up over this matter. It is expected that the mining stock business in Colorado Springs; and this time it seems as if the matter might be pushed to the limit. The reputation of the trust mining exchange is at stake in this affair. The mine overissue can probably be adjusted without loss to the stockholders. Judge Semmes left an estate supposed to be worth \$100,000; all he was worth was a good deal less.

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RICH STRIKE ON DANTE.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 4.—Lessees on the south block of the Dante on Bull hill, which is a phenomenally rich narrow streak of ore at a depth of 45 feet from the surface. The streak is from half an inch to an inch and one-half in thickness and in some places appears to be a solid mass of free gold. The appearance of the liberal sprinkling of gold throughout the rock. The vein is basaltic in character and lies between the contact of a pay phonolite vein and the country rock. The lessees commenced work on the shaft by putting a new shaft from the surface, and started drifting at the 40-foot level. The drift was carried for 12 feet, but as the vein was inconstant it was decided to deepen the shaft before doing any more lateral work. The lessees expect to put out a shipment and in the meantime accomplish some sinking in following the rich streak and determine whether or not it widens out with depth. At different points in the course of sinking a vein in the shaft has given assays of \$70 to the ton. The lessees expect to put out a shipment and in the meantime accomplish some sinking in following the rich streak and determine whether or not it widens out with depth. At different points in the course of sinking a vein in the shaft has given assays of \$70 to the ton. The lessees expect to put out a shipment and in the meantime accomplish some sinking in following the rich streak and determine whether or not it widens out with depth. At different points in the course of sinking a vein in the shaft has given assays of \$70 to the ton. The lessees expect to put out a shipment and in the meantime accomplish some sinking in following the rich streak and determine whether or not it widens out with depth. At different points in the course of sinking a vein in the shaft has given assays of \$70 to the ton. 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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

TO HERSELF
AND **FATALLY BURNED.**
S. Emick, who had been
balanced for some time,
and fine to herself at her
Colorado Springs, yes,
and was burned to
locked herself in a room
the attempt to end her
deeds in her husband and
her life. She was the
S. Emick, a west side
at occurred at 11 o'clock
Mr. John R. Emick,
S. Emick, states that his
land was mentally un-
about three months and
several attempts to destroy
her husband, he says,
and in the attempt, and al-
the effects of the flames,
the body from head to
Emick expired at 6:45 in
is best told in the account
Mr. John R. Emick, which
be as follows:
was seized with a severe
umatism about six months
and became so mentally un-
about three months
band took her to a private
Kansas City for treat-
three weeks ago the
the bathroom and Mr.
that his wife was cur-
permit of her being
and she was brought back
back after her return home
worse and a constant
be kept on her. Her
ent was watched closely
attempts to destroy her
ated. On Saturday she
much better and the
laxed a little. Yester-
about 10 o'clock, Mr.
Emick, was reading the
to her to entertain her
by the stove in the
she suddenly got up and
through the kitchen door
Mr. Emick followed
second or so and got to
door just as she turned
He quickly ran through
and tried a door leading
room from the bed room
locked. Startled, he ran
round the house to a win-
into the bath room and
his gaze fell on a hor-
This wife was one mass
back into the house and
or of the bath room, and
tried to put out the
blauketts. These proved
it was necessary to go
in to get a bucket of water
was summoned quickly
nation of the body showed
scarcely a spot on it
burned. Her legs and
rightly burned and her
This fire had passed
from head to foot and it
impossible to find an in-
large enough to permit of
injection.
had evidently planned
household upon which
ings: was lined with
it is supposed that she
off and stood over the
stove soon caught fire.
so far as to take up
had been down on
so as to make the ac-
certain of accomplish-
tions through it all and
She made no state-
ment was made to ease the
and to stimulate
and of little effect and
in the evening. The
notified but it appears
of suicide.
a well-known and much
of this west side. His
the grocery business on
for a number of years.

HOW A COAL STOKER
BECAME A MAYOR.
The political campaign of the fall of
1900 was a peculiar one all over the
United States, and there were many
unique occurrences, but none more so
than the election of a coal stoker to the
mayorship of Bridgeport, Conn.,
said Mr. William Sessions of
Bridgeport, yesterday.
"This man was a coal stoker for the
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine
company for about 25 years or more,
and worked at the job up to the day
of his election. Of course he was
an Irishman, for these people have the
luck of the charmed. He goes by the
euphonious name of Dennis Mulvihill.
It is not uncommon to hear of men in
this country who have won their way
up from very humble positions to
places of influence and power, but for a
man to quit work as a stoker to occupy
the mayor's chair is certainly a most
picturesque occurrence, and one that
could hardly be duplicated elsewhere,
but in the land of the brave and the
home of the free—the adopted home of
the Irish.
Mulvihill had been representing his
ward for a number of years, and was
a conscientious representative of his
people, but was always rather unpopular
with the council as he never tolerated
any imposition upon the people.
Although the man had comparatively
no education, he was wise in the way
of the government and state of that
was for the best interests of his home
town. Our city has a population of
about 80,000 and the victory of a labor-
ing man over the rule of the bosses was
a great event in the history of Bridgeport.
Mr. Sessions was at one time county
attorney at Bridgeport, and has always
taken a great interest in the local politics
of his town and state. He is visiting
in Colorado, partly for health and
partly on business. He has considerable
mining property in Cripple Creek.
He has been in the city for a week,
stopping at the Alta Vista.

FOUND WILL OF W. H. GUMM.
The light over the administration of
the W. H. Gumm estate has taken
another turn. It is found that the late
Mr. Gumm left a will and in it named
his sisters, living at Bath, England, as
administratrices of the estate also.
The will is worth \$12,000.
C. J. Tiffany was appointed adminis-
trator of the estate some time ago, it
then being unknown that Mr. Gumm
had any relatives living out here, and
any relative later applied for ap-
pointment as administrator of the es-
tate, claiming that Mr. Tiffany was un-
qualified to act and that he, being a
creditor of the estate, was properly
qualified to act.

Yesterday Mr. Dawson filed with the
clerk of the county court what pur-
ports to be the original copy of the
last will and testament of the late Mr.
Gumm. This document names two
sisters, residing at Bath, England, as
administratrices of the estate also.
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creditor of the estate, was properly
qualified to act.

WHY ONE PIONEER
CAME TO COLORADO.
I commenced to read the Gazette in
1874 back in Montpelier, Vt., and I
have been reading it ever since," said
Mr. T. Marsh, of No. 29 South Wash-
ington avenue, yesterday.
Mr. Marsh first got hold of a copy of
the Weekly Gazette from Clark Mas-
kins, of St. Albans, Vt. Mr. Marsh was
ill at the time and was looking for a
climate where he could rest his
health. He happened one day in 1874,
to see in his local paper that Clark
Maskins, of St. Albans, had just re-
turned from Colorado. Having heard
something of Colorado's health-giving
climate, he decided to go to see if he
whether they knew Mr. Maskins. He
found a friend of Mr. Maskins and re-
learned that that gentleman was reli-
able. St. Albans is but a short distance
from Montpelier and it was not long
before Mr. Marsh ran across the man
who had been to Colorado. He explained
his poor physical condition to the
St. Albans man and asked him if he
thought Colorado would help him. Mr.
Maskins promptly responded that the
country was just the place for him and
proceeded to tell him of some of its ad-
vantages.
In concluding the conversation, Mr.
Maskins said: "I'll tell you what I'll
do. I'll order the Weekly Gazette of
Colorado Springs sent to you and then
you can form an idea of that section of
Colorado." The Gazette was ordered
and came regularly and in the spring of
the next year, Mr. Marsh and his wife
started for the promised land. They
landed in Colorado Springs in June,
1874, and camped out here at the first.

MR. ELI T. MARSH.
After they built a small house just
above the corner of Boulder street and
Nevada avenue and lived there for a
while. They have lived in the city ever
since.
Then Mr. Marsh was 30 years old and
was scarcely able to walk. Today he is
67 years old and is as spry on his feet
as a man of much younger years.
It was never much younger years.
He was a physical weak at 30, and the
Colorado climate has done all that was
promised him.
After coming to Colorado Springs Mas-
kins continued to take the Gazette and
has read it ever since. "I found
it kept on reading it as long as I live,"
he said. "It is good enough for me, and
I have never wanted to stop it."
"I knew Mr. Lillie, the first editor of
the Gazette, quite well," he continued.
"and I used to spend a good deal of
the time in the Gazette office, which
was virtually a club house for every-
body in the town."
Mr. Marsh knew Admiral Dewey when
he was a boy. He and the present sec-
retary used to attend school together in
Montpelier and the Gazette reporter
was shown a picture of the school-house
where Dewey and Marsh used to study
as boys. Mr. Marsh knows the violator
of the family. Mr. Marsh has never
lost his ranching since the recovery of
his health and now owns extensive
ranch property in the eastern part of
the county. He and his wife are living
quietly on South Washington avenue.
They are the oldest residents of the city
there being but one or two left who can
date their residence in this city as far
back as can Mr. and Mrs. Marsh.

MR. BERNARD A. MEMBER.
At a meeting of the Southwest
Horse Show association in Denver, Friday
night, George Bernard of this city,
was re-elected a member of the board
of control. All the other officers were
re-elected and Conrad Springer was
again included in the list of mem-
bers of the board of control. The as-
sociation this year will contain six
additional cities and Colorado Springs
is assured of a much better exhibition
even than last year.
According to the program adopted by
the association the coming season will
open at San Antonio, Texas, the first
week in April, and then will follow in
the order named: Dallas, New Orleans,
Birmingham, Ala., Memphis, Spring-
field, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., and
St. Louis, Mo., and then Denver, the first
week in September. Then comes Minne-
apolis, Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City,
convention hall, St. Louis and Chicago the
first week in November. Friday night Charles
E. Stubbs of Denver, was chosen pres-
ident and George E. Palmer, secretary
and treasurer. The board of control
elected was as follows: J. W. Springer,
Denver; A. A. Caldwell, Memphis;
R. Ashbrook, Kansas City; John
R. Gentry, St. Louis; D. R. Mills, Des
Moines; George Bernard, Colorado
Springs; A. A. Thayer, Glenwood
Springs.

TO ORGANIZE COMPANY
TO BORE FOR OIL.
Some of the prominent men of Colo-
rado City have decided to form a com-
pany to bore for oil and as soon as
another backer is secured the project
will be ready for action. At present
there is no good oil exchange for the
transfer of oil stock on which the pro-
factors care to list the company, but
with the establishment of an exchange
either at Denver or at Salt Lake City,
the project now expected, a stock could be
floated and the company practically as-
sured of success.
The backers of the project have for a
long time had land which has good
oil-bearing indications, and which is
for from the oil deposit of the Portland
company, southwest of the city, and
now that the Portland derick has been
rebuilt and is again working, and the
Atkinson well people have again com-
menced operations, they have taken up
the matter of attempting to find oil on
their property.
In order to have money the company
will probably be organized with a low
capitalization under the laws of Wyom-
ing, with shares of a par value of

SPRING CAPITALISTS
STRIKE RICH OIL WELL.
I. White, of this city, president of the
company which controls the Headlight Oil
company's new oil well at Boulder, re-
ceived the following dispatch last even-
ing:
"At 1 o'clock this afternoon we struck
a fine flow of very superior oil in the
Boulder company's well at a depth of
250 feet. Oil is in large quantities."
"Canfield."
The Headlight company is controlled by
the Consolidated Oil Leasing and Devel-
oping company, which is owned prin-
cipally by Colorado Springs capitalists, and
the news of the strike will be received
with more than usual interest in this city.
The officers of the Consolidated company
are: C. H. White, president; Charles Page,
secretary and treasurer, and Isaac Can-
field, vice president. The strike was made
in a quarter of a mile northeast of the
Boulder company's well, where a rich
strike was made last summer. The Boul-
der well was destroyed by a cave-in be-
fore it became a much commercial ad-
vantage. The oil obtained in the Boul-
der company's well showed 80 per cent. of il-
ludate, from which the finer grades of
commercial oil are obtained. Mr. White
said last night that the oil struck yester-
day was evidently of the same quality.
Among those in the Boulder company,
which is now drilling another well near
the old one, are Henry Haskins, Dr. Tal-
poy, George H. Cockburn, George W. Pe-
kins and a number of those who are inter-
ested in the Consolidated company. The
Boulder company's well struck oil in
the new well at a depth of 250 feet.

HOW THE COUNTY SAVED
A THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Under the law of Colorado, county
warrants are outlawed after remaining
in force for 180 days. The county clerk
in the statutes of Colorado saves
El Paso county just about an even \$1,000
on outlawed warrants.
The county commissioners spent yester-
day cancelling old warrants and they
canceled over \$1,000 worth of warrants.
The warrants were issued prior to
January 1, 1896, and so were all
over six years old. They ranged in
date from June, 1894, to January, 1896.
It was a big job but the county was
saved \$1,000 and this made it worth
while.
These were all warrants that had not
been called for. The county pays all its
bills in warrants and every month the
bills are audited and allowed and then
the warrants are drawn. Those to
whom the county is indebted are sup-
posed to call at the court house and get
their warrants. The warrants that have
been canceled were never called for
and the county waits only six years
for people to collect their bills. And
the county is in \$1,000.

QUINLIN CHOSEN
PLUMBING INSPECTOR.
The city council last night took up
the matter of choosing a plumbing in-
spector. The council decided to choose
the death of William N. Trent, city
plumbing and sewer inspector.
There were three applicants for the position.
James D. Davis, J. Grant and C. P.
Quinlin. Each asked the council for the
appointment. On first ballot, Davis
received 10 votes, Grant 8, and Quinlin
8. On second ballot Quinlin
received 10 votes and Davis got two. Pres-
ident McIntyre declared Quinlin elected for
the unexpired term.
Mr. Quinlin is one of the best-known
and most popular mechanics of this city.
He has been in the plumbing business for
over 20 years and has a reputation for
his work. He was chosen to succeed
Mr. Trent, who died last year. He is
now at work on the new water works
at the city of Denver.

TWO DIVORCES GRANTED.
Judge Cunningham sat in division
two of the district court yesterday to
hear motions and transact what other
matters of business might come up. Two
divorces were granted and one or two
other matters were disposed of.
Kate Lumpkin was granted a divorce
from James H. Lumpkin, the grounds
being cruelty. No defense was made.
Robert A. Vail was granted a divorce
from William A. Vail, on the
grounds of desertion and non-support.
The defendant of the defendant in the suit of
J. B. Cassidy vs. J. Reid Crowell was
sustained and the defendant was given
10 days in which to answer.
The case of the Citizens State bank
vs. J. W. Oakley et al., came up before
the judge, the defendants defaulting.
Testimony was taken for the plaintiff
and judgment was rendered against the
defendants in the sum of \$840. The case
was a money demand suit on two
promissory notes.
In the case of Bonbright vs. the Gold-
stone Mining company, which was a suit
brought to secure a receiver, an order
was entered yesterday directing the
court to make a report within 30
days.
In the county court the January
docket was called and cases were set.
The first day of the January term is
one week from today.

DAYMEN ENGAGED IN FIGHT.
There is a bitter fight on among the
local daymen and the result is that the
prices for milk established last November
have been abandoned. Only three of the
farmers represented at the time of the
organization of the Daymen's Protective
association on November 29 remain in that
organization, and all the others are selling
milk at their own schedule of prices.
The three dairies still remain together
and are the Ashbrook, Roswell and the
Cochran-Musser. The proprietors of these
three places met yesterday and decided to
sell milk at the rate of 14 quart bottles
for \$1, and milk at the rate of 18
quart for \$1. The rate established at the
November meeting was 14 quarts in bot-
tles for \$1 and 18 quarts in cans for \$1.
The reduction made yesterday by these
dairies is said to be due to the slashing
in prices by the other establishments.
The three dairies named promise to de-
liver milk to poor people on the recom-
mendation of Rev. E. Evans Carrington,
secretary of the Associated Charities.

NEW OFFICERS FOR
THE DRIVING CLUB.
At the annual meeting of the Colo-
rado Springs Riding and Driving Club,
held last night at the Pike's Peak club,
new officers were chosen to serve for
the ensuing year. Only three or four
of the old officers were retained.
About the only business transacted
besides the annual election was the de-

SHOT HIMSELF AT
THE EL PASO CLUB.
The El Paso club was the scene
early last evening of a desperate at-
tempt at suicide. George Shetler, an
employee of the club, shot himself in
the right temple and is not expected to
live. The cause of the deed is sup-
posed to have been despondency over
business affairs.
About 6:20 o'clock last evening,
some of the bellboys at the El Paso
club, on North Tejon street, were hav-
ing some fun in one of the basement
rooms when they were startled by a
loud groan. Hastening into the ad-
joining room they found George Shetler
lying on the floor with a .32 caliber
Smith & Wesson revolver by his side
and the blood gushing from a bullet
wound in the right temple.
Members of the club who were in
the building at the time hastily gath-
ered with the excited employees of the
club at the side of the unconscious
man. A call for the ambulance was
telephoned to the police, saying that
"one of the boys had been hurt." Dr.
D. I. Christopher was summoned and the
unfortunate man was at once re-
moved to the St. Francis hospital. It
was found that the bullet had pene-
trated the right temple and passed
through a portion of the brain, being
removed from the left eye. The phy-
sician stated that Shetler stood a
chance for recovery but that if he
lived he would probably lose his eye-
sight.
Shetler is a man about 30 years of
age, well known and quite popular
throughout the city. He is married,
his wife being the daughter of Peter
Downs, a city employee. In the last
year he has been accustomed to have
fits of extreme depression caused by
worry. Rumors have spread about that
the suicidal attempt was due to family
troubles, but it is probable that it was
on account of despondency over busi-
ness matters.
About a year ago Shetler embarked
in the saloon business in Colorado City
with his brother-in-law and in the
course of affairs it is said that a num-
ber of promissory notes were signed
jointly by the partners. Later the
business was transferred back to the
brother-in-law and Shetler thought
that the notes went with the business,
but it seems that they did not and
that nothing has ever been done to
settle them. This fact is said to have
frequently caused Shetler much worry
and last night resulted in his attempt
at self-destruction.

EIGHT SUITS FILED
BY TWO PLAINTIFFS.
Eight suits were filed in the district
clerk's office yesterday and there are
but two suits pending in the eight suits.
The Isaac Cramer Lumber Co. filed four
foreclosure suits. C. P. Sherman, J. A.
Brown, the Newton Lumber Co., George
Musser, as public trustee, the Assurance
Savings and Loan association, George
W. Musser, H. A. Seay and L. A. Cramer
are defendants in the first. It is alleged that
Sherman owns lot 7, block 29, in Owen &
Swift's addition to Colorado Springs. It
is further alleged that Sherman owes
plaintiffs \$53.72 for lumber and building
materials. It is alleged that the plaintiff
filed a mechanic's lien on the property
mentioned above. Plaintiff prays for the
amount of the bill mentioned, for \$5 ex-
penses in filing the mechanic's lien and
\$50 attorney's fee. The other defendants
are alleged to have claims against this
property but the plaintiff prays that their
claims be adjudged subordinate to his.
The plaintiff asks that the mechanic's
lien be enforced and the property be sold
to pay the debt.
Mary Clendenen, the Assurance Savings
and Loan association, George W. Musser,
as public trustee, and D. R. McCurdy
are the defendants in the second suit
brought by the Cramer Lumber company.
The property in question is parts of lots
20 and 21, block 8, Pike's peak addition
No. 1. Mary Clendenen is chief defendant
and the others are made defendants be-
cause they allege that they have claims
against the property. The amount asked
for is \$65.88 for building material and \$5
for filing the mechanic's lien and \$50 attor-
ney's fees.
J. H. Richardson, D. R. McCurdy, the
Assurance Savings and Loan association
and G. W. Musser, as public trustee, are
defendants in the third suit. The property
in question is lot 10, block 1, Cunnin-
gham's addition. The lumber bill in this
instance is \$403.83 and the \$5 filing fee
and \$50 attorney's fees are asked for.
The fourth suit is against James Con-
don, James J. Condon, the Hoops &
Cox Hardware company, the Fidelity
Savings and Loan association and George
W. Musser, public trustee. A lumber bill
of \$305.42 for filing and \$50 attorney's fee
are asked for in this suit. The other
defendants are alleged to have claims in all
four cases and prior rights over other claim-
ants are also alleged.
The F. F. Roby Flour, Grain and Stor-
age company is suing H. R. Cochran for
a bill of \$96.50, which it is alleged is past
due.
The same plaintiff is suing the Cochran-
Massey Dairy company for a bill of
\$1,753.75, which it is alleged is past due.
The same plaintiff is suing the Massey
company and H. R. Cochran for a bill of
\$1,000.00 on a note for \$2,000, which it is
alleged is past due.
F. F. Roby sues Robert R. Cochran for
a note and interest amounting to \$1,140,
which it is alleged is past due.

TWO COUNTY OFFICERS
TAKE OATH OF OFFICE.
Two new county officials filed their
bonds and took their oaths of office
yesterday. Both officers were adminis-
tered by the county clerk or his deputy.
W. R. Gilbert, who succeeds Don C.
Godard as sheriff of El Paso county
next Tuesday, filed his bond and took
his oath before Major McAllister of the
commissioners' office. The bond is in
the sum of \$10,000 and is signed by Mr.
Gilbert as principal, and E. W. (Gid-
dings, Jr., John Himebaugh, R. F. Low-
ell, Frederick Plimpton, E. F. West-
man and C. E. Smith, as sureties.
F. L. Rouse, the new county commis-
sioner, who will take the place of James
Downs, filed his bond with County
Clerk Reed. It was in the sum of
\$10,000 and was signed by Mr. Rouse
as principal and the United States Fidelity
and Guaranty Co. of Maryland as
surety.

NEW AGENT FOR SANTA FE.
B. F. Williams, who has been con-
nected with the Santa Fe railroad sys-
tem for nearly 20 years, has succeeded
W. S. Tilton as the new commercial
agent of the company. For some
unknown reason Mr. Tilton, who is
one of the best railroad men in the
state, resigned his position here two
weeks ago, and the resignation took
effect January 1. Mr. Williams is now
in Chicago, and will probably make his
home in the future in Denver.
About four months ago there was a

Dr. Francis Phillips
Specialist
Chronic Diseases of MEN,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Latest Cure For
Catarrh of Nose and Throat.
Most Scientific and Successful
Treatment of Consumption.
Medical and Surgical Diseases of
both sexes. I also make a specialty
of Acute Diseases of Children and will
respond to calls in city, day or night.
PHONE 803.
Office 24 North Tejon Street
Over Craigie's Grocery Store.
Hours: 9 to 5 and 7 to 9 a. m.
Sundays 2 to 3.
CONSULTATION FREE
We Want
Your Name
on our Mail Order List. Send it
and we will mail you free our
new
Fall Catalogue
and Our Special
Bargain Lists
We Pay the Freight
Let us tell you how we are
the largest mail order house in
the west. Established 1872.
Twenty departments.
THE JOSLIN
DRY GOODS CO.
Denver, Colo.
general reorganization in the freight
department of the Santa Fe. J. C. Bur-
nett, who was commercial agent here
was transferred to Pueblo, and Tilton,
who was at that time in Division
Freight Agent C. H. Morehouse's office
at Denver, was chosen as his successor.
It is understood that Mr. Tilton did not
like his new position and resigned for
that reason. Mr. Tilton had been con-
nected with the Santa Fe for about 19
years.
B. F. Williams, who has succeeded Mr.
Tilton, came here from Topeka, where
he had been commercial agent as traveling
agent for the company.
"I lived in Colorado Springs 20 years
ago," said Mr. Williams yesterday, "but
there have been so many changes here
since then that I feel that I am living
in a new town. It will be a new town
March since I became connected with
the Santa Fe company."

TWO ORGANIZATIONS OF
WAR VETERANS.
Zebulon Pike Bivouac, of Spanish-
American War Veterans, held their reg-
ular weekly meeting of the society last
evening at Weber hall. Twelve mem-
bers were present and two new candi-
dates were initiated into the mysteries
of the order. On account of the absence
of several members the election of officers
was decided to postpone the election of
officers for the ensuing term until next
week.
The Zebulon Pike Bivouac was re-
organized last spring in this city and re-
ceived the charter No. 45 from the grand
society in the latter part of August. The
membership has been growing gradually
and has now been increased to 22 men.
A national society was formed in Sep-
tember, 1900, for those who had taken
part in the Spanish-American war and
known as the Spanish-American War Veter-
ans. Later the organization was so al-
tered as to include those who had par-
ticipated in the campaigns in the Philip-
pines and the members are largely in
the headquarters of the organiza-
tion in Chicago and the head of the
order is Leslie A. Needham, a brilliant
lawyer of the Windy city.
There are several "rival" orders for
veterans of the late war, but the Span-
ish-American War Veterans is the
largest and the oldest and it is ex-
pected that in time they will all be
amalgamated into one great society,
built upon the lines of the Grand Army
of the Republic.
In this town there was formed an or-
ganization known as Camp Lawton,
which included veterans of the war, but
this order has become almost disinte-
grated and it is hoped by the Spanish-
American War Veterans that the former
members of Camp Lawton will see the
importance of this order and will add
their names to its rolls.
AN ALLEGED FORGER.
Ed. Collins, who was arrested early
Monday evening on suspicion of forgery,
claims that the check which he presented
to Mr. Robbins in payment for a hat
which he had purchased was given to
him for money due him, and says that
"it will all come out in the wash."
Detective Ashburn yesterday swore to
an information charging Collins with for-
gery and he will probably be arraigned
this morning before Justice McAllister.
Attorney McKesson has been engaged to
defend the accused. Collins has been a
resident of this city for some time, for
some time and was at one time employed
in the smelters in Colorado City.
The detectives seem confident that the man
they are holding will prove to be the
man wanted for the crime.

Of Benefit to You.
D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During
a long illness I was troubled with
bad sores, tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel
Salve and was cured. I cured piles
sores, hemorrhoids, severe itching of
Healy-Archard's Drug Co., C.
E. Smith, 117 South Tejon street.
25c One Way, 40c Round Trip.
6-day limit to Cripple Creek via
Colorado Midland Railway.

ESTERBROOK'S PENS
THE BEST MADE. ALL STATIONERS SELL THEM.
THE ESTERBROOK STREET, PEN CO.
25 JUNE 10, NEW YORK.

MONUMENT.
Henry Limbach went to Denver Tuesday to spend New Year with his children there.
Mr. Krueger, the D. & R. G. freight agent of Denver, transacted business in town one day last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Balster and Bert McAlroy of Colorado Springs visited over New Year at the Robert home.
Mr. R. R. Starke and bride returned from Missouri Tuesday.
Miss Della Meek, a Colorado Springs teacher, spent New Year with Mrs. Merker.
Mr. Davis, who has been visiting at the Monument hotel, returned to his home in Kansas City Thursday.
Mrs. Winn, a guest at the Chase ranch, has been quite sick for some time but is now on the road to recovery.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Johnson of Colorado Springs are visiting at the Walker ranch. She and Mrs. Walker spent Saturday with friends in town.
Frank Phillips of Colorado Springs was in town Tuesday.
The Women's association gave its anniversary supper at the home of Mrs. Rupp Saturday evening. Twenty-five guests were present to enjoy the games, charades, etc. The partners for supper were secured by corresponding night caps, which caused a great deal of amusement. All voted the ladies splendid entertainers. Mrs. Mercer spent a few days last week in the Springs.
Mr. Petrie came out from Denver Friday on a short stay at the ranch.
George Miller, who has been at Ramah for some time, returned home Thursday.
Miss Blanche Walker received a New Year surprise in the shape of a fine new Christmas piano.
Dr. Hall made a business trip to the Springs Friday.
Mr. Edgar Wise left for Colorado Springs Sunday evening, where he will accept a position with the Ruby Feed company.
Mrs. Anna Laleen and sister of Ouray came Sunday morning for a visit with her brother, W. D. Watts, and family.
The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. Curry on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Curry presided. The D. & R. G. agent, from Colorado Springs, was present and gave a splendid talk. It was voted that the D. & R. G. department be taken up in connection with the work here.
Mrs. Harsh spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in the Springs.
Mr. J. B. Killea has gone to Pueblo for a few weeks for the benefit of his health.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Fling entertained a few friends at their home Thursday evening.
Mr. Fimple visited Colorado Springs Tuesday.
Mrs. Annie Allen and Mr. Samuel Swisher were married at the home of the bride at this place January 5 by Rev. Mr. Bell. The bride, an old resident of Montrose, was accompanied by a brown traveling suit and the groom wore the conventional black. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Allen and Mrs. Belle Walker. After the ceremony all present sat down to an elegant luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. Swisher left on the evening train for their future home in Colorado Springs.
Mr. Chas. Chadwick of Brewster, Kas., is visiting at the home of J. W. Higby. Mr. John Deane has made a new organ for his daughters last week.
The church was well filled both Sunday morning and evening to hear Rev. Mr. Bell. He spoke particularly in the evening about the encouraging outlook for the work here. Rev. Mr. Bell will preach at Table Rock next Sunday morning and here in the evening.
Mrs. Nethers of Colorado Springs spent New Year day with Mr. and Mrs. Curry. After the ceremony the D. & R. G. agent is entertaining his brother from Kansas City.
Mr. and Mrs. Moon of Mustard were in Monument Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. John Fimple entertained a number of the young people of the community at their home Friday evening. Dining and games were indulged in until late hour. All reported a pleasant time.
Miss Lizzie Elliott, formerly of this place, put row a teacher in a Chicago seminary. She is on her holidays with an aunt in Minnesota.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Jan. 8.—The mining stock market was exceedingly light today, but the tone was very good. There were several good advances, and the more popular stocks enjoyed a greater activity than they have on an advancing market for some time. The demand for Elkhorn and El Paso was brisk, and Doctor sold up to 42 under excellent trading. Despite the uncertainty which has been hanging about the opening of the ore sheet in the bottom level, the first trade in Elkhorn was at \$1.15, and the close was \$1.17, while El Paso advanced from 58 to 59 1/2. Elkhorn was fractionally lower at 11 1/2 and Gold

Chicago Cattle Market.
By Associated Press.
Chicago, Jan. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; western good to choice, strong to 10c higher; others, low steady. Good to prime, \$5.50@7.50; poor to medium, \$4.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; cows, \$1.25@4.75; heifers, \$1.75@6.00; canners, \$1.25@2.50; bulls, \$1.75@4.00; calves, \$3.50@5.50; Texas fed steers, \$3.25@6.25.
Hogs—Receipts today, 45,000; tomorrow, 30,000; left over, 10,000; 5 to 10c lower, closing active. Mixed and butchers, \$5.00@6.40; good to choice, heavy, \$5.50@6.50; rough, heavy, \$5.00@6.15; light, \$5.75@6.10; bulk of sales, \$5.50@6.30.
Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; sheep active, steady; lambs, active, stronger. Good to choice, \$10.00@14.50; fair to good, \$8.50@10.00; western sheep, \$14.00@14.75; native lambs, \$3.00@6.00; western lambs, fed, \$5.00@7.50.



"You keep away from me!"
"Oh! but I just want to tell you something."

ELLICOTT.
Mr. G. H. Ellicott started for Tincup last Wednesday and will stay there some time.
Mrs. Logan, who has been very sick, is now convalescent.
Mr. and Mrs. Newman gave a dance at the Big Springs ranch on New Year eve. A good crowd was present and all enjoyed themselves very much.
Mr. J. H. Wilson will go to Pueblo in a few days.
W. T. Kennedy has sold about 400 worth of corn this year so far and reports that he has over \$1,000 worth left in the crib.
The dance at J. H. Wilson's was a complete success, dancing being indulged in all night long.

MINES.

Stocks	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Acacia	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Argentine	27 1/2	30	
Black Mountain	15 1/2	16	
Black Belle	7 1/2	8 1/2	
Butterfly	17 1/2	18 1/2	
C. C. Con.	5	5 1/2	
Corralitos	5	5 1/2	
Danah	41	42	
Doctor	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Elkhorn	11 1/2	11 3/4	
El Paso	58 1/2	59 1/2	
Fanny R.	11	12	
Findlay	11	12	
Gold Dollar	7 1/2	8	
Golden Eagle	67	68	
Golden Fleece	54	55	
Gold King	40	41	
Isabella	21	21 1/2	
Jack Pot	23	24	
Lake Dollar	41	42	
Lexington	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mint	6 1/2	7	
Mollie Gibson	16	17	
North Star	20	21	
Pharmacist	4 1/2	5	
Pinnacle	7	7 1/2	
Portland	2	2 1/2	
Prince Albert	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Work	8 1/2	9	

Chicago Grain and Provisions.
By Associated Press.
Chicago, Jan. 8.—Wheat—Receipts, 15,000; western good to choice, strong to 10c higher; others, low steady. Good to prime, \$5.50@7.50; poor to medium, \$4.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@3.75; cows, \$1.25@4.75; heifers, \$1.75@6.00; canners, \$1.25@2.50; bulls, \$1.75@4.00; calves, \$3.50@5.50; Texas fed steers, \$3.25@6.25.
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"Well, what is it?"
"I wanted to say—to tell you—you must have seen from the first."

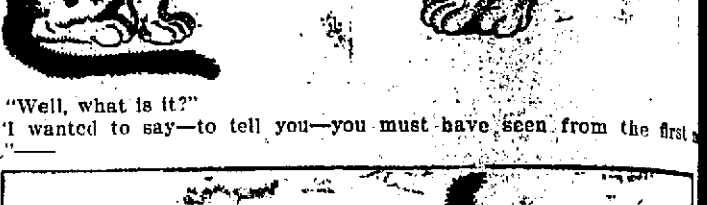
PEYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson entertained Mr. Prather Baker and family at dinner New Year day.
Mr. Harry D. Wood spent New Year day with friends at the home of Mr. W. W. G. and family.
Mr. W. W. G. and family spent the holidays with Mr. G. W. G. and family at Leadville.
Messrs. F. L. Jones and N. B. Parks were transacting business in Colorado Springs one day last week.
Mrs. C. W. Aderhold is entertaining an old schoolmate from Kansas.
Mr. Frank Peyton has returned after an absence of two years in Idaho and Utah.
Miss Stella Williams of Pueblo spent part of the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams.
Mr. Clarence Bemis of Colorado Springs was visiting friends here a few days last week.
There will be a lodge of Modern Woodmen of America organized here Friday evening, January 10.
Mr. Earl Williams has returned from Pueblo and taken a position at the dairy of Moreland & Peyton.
Mr. E. A. Banta of Bijou Basin was transacting business in Colorado Springs one day last week.
Mrs. Herman Haase made a business trip to Colorado Springs Monday.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Stocks	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
American	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Beacon Hill-Ajax	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Ben Hur	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Blue Bell	8 1/2	9	
Bob Lee	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Bonnie Nell	4	4 1/2	
Butterfly	17 1/2	18 1/2	
Buckhorn	2 1/2	2 3/4	
Calera	3 1/2	3 3/4	
C. C. Con.	5	5 1/2	
Central	6 1/2	7	
Champion	2 1/2	2 3/4	
C. and M.	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Columbian-Victor	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Constantine	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Creede and C. C.	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Currant	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Des Moines	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Dorothy	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4	
Easter Belle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Echo	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Eleanor	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Fauntleroy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Golden Eagle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
German-American	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Gold Bond	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Gold Sovereign	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Grace Gold	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Greater Gold Belt	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Hart	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Hercules	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Ida May	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Innocent	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Jolly Jane	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4	
Kentucky Belle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Keystone	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Little John	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Little Nell	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Little Puck	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Marble	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mary Caheen	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Matia	1 1/2	1 3/4	
McIntosh	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mobile	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Molly Dwyer	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Morning Star	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mountain Boy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
National	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Nellie	1 1/2	1 3/4	
New Haven	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Oliver Branch	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Orion	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Papoose	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Princess	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Progress	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Pyrites	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Republic	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Reward	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rob Roy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rocky Mountain	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rose Maud	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rose Nico	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Sedan	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Sunset-Eclipse	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Tenderfoot Hill	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Union	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Twin Sisters	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Uncle Sam	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Virginia M.	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Volcano	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Wide Awake	1 1/2	1 3/4	

PROSPECTS—(Continued).

Stocks	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Santa Fe	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4	
Shannon	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Silver State	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Spaulding	1 1/2	1 3/4	
St. Thomas	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Texas Girl	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Trenton	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Transit	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Union Belle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Union Pacific	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Wagon Wheel	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Wagon Wheel	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Xerxes	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Zoe	1 1/2	1 3/4	



"What?"
"That I love you better than life!"

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.
The ice on the lake affords much pleasure for the young people.
Mr. Edd Woodworth, who used to live here, but now of Colorado Springs, is enjoying a few days vacation hunting and skating.
J. W. Dow, Jr., of Colorado Springs, is enjoying a romp over the hills of Green Mountain Falls.
Miss Hazel Howard has returned to Denver, where she is attending school. School commenced last week and the pupils returned very much refreshed after a week's vacation.
Mr. W. R. Shoup returned to the Springs after a few days' stay at Green Mountain Falls.
New arrivals at Crystalline prove that there is something being done in this part of the country in the way of developing mines.
Mr. Murie McFarland and E. E. Brown, who are doing assessment work on the XXXX mine, belonging to Cartwright and Reynolds.

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Stocks	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
American	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Beacon Hill-Ajax	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Ben Hur	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Blue Bell	8 1/2	9	
Bob Lee	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Bonnie Nell	4	4 1/2	
Butterfly	17 1/2	18 1/2	
Buckhorn	2 1/2	2 3/4	
Calera	3 1/2	3 3/4	
C. C. Con.	5	5 1/2	
Central	6 1/2	7	
Champion	2 1/2	2 3/4	
C. and M.	4 1/2	4 3/4	
Columbian-Victor	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Constantine	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Creede and C. C.	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Currant	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Des Moines	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Dorothy	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4	
Easter Belle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Echo	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Eleanor	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Fauntleroy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Golden Eagle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
German-American	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Gold Bond	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Gold Sovereign	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Grace Gold	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Greater Gold Belt	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Hart	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Hercules	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Ida May	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Innocent	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Jolly Jane	0 0 1/2	0 0 3/4	
Kentucky Belle	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Keystone	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Little John	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Little Nell	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Little Puck	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Marble	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mary Caheen	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Matia	1 1/2	1 3/4	
McIntosh	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mobile	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Molly Dwyer	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Morning Star	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mountain Boy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
National	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Nellie	1 1/2	1 3/4	
New Haven	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Oliver Branch	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Orion	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Papoose	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Princess	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Progress	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Pyrites	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Republic	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Reward	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rob Roy	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rocky Mountain	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rose Maud	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Rose Nico	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Sedan	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Sunset-Eclipse	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Tenderfoot Hill	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Union	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Twin Sisters	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Uncle Sam	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Virginia M.	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Volcano	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Wide Awake	1 1/2	1 3/4	

MORNING CALL SEPARATE SALES.

Stocks	Bid.	Ask.	Sales
Butterfly	17 1/2	18 1/2	
Doctor-Jack Pot	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Isabella	21	21 1/2	
Portland	2	2 1/2	
El Paso	58 1/2	59 1/2	
Findlay	11	12	
Golden Eagle	67	68	
Golden Fleece	54	55	
Gold King	40	41	
Isabella	21	21 1/2	
Jack Pot	23	24	
Lake Dollar	41	42	
Lexington	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Mint	6 1/2	7	
Mollie Gibson	16	17	
North Star	20	21	
Pharmacist	4 1/2	5	
Pinnacle	7	7 1/2	
Portland	2	2 1/2	
Prince Albert	3 1/2	3 3/4	
Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4	
Work	8 1/2	9	



"What?"
"That I love you better than life!"

FALCON.
Mr. J. G. McDougal returned from Colby Sunday morning and has resumed his duties as teacher.
J. P. Everley's team ran away last week Wednesday, throwing Mrs. Everley out and injuring her quite seriously.
The dance given by Falcon circle on Tuesday night was a most pleasant affair and a nice sum was realized by the ladies.
Fred Palmer of Roswell, passed through Falcon Wednesday morning on his way to Calhan. He returned Friday and spent the night at D. T. Cuthbert's.
Miss Sadie Sullivan of Roswell, came out Tuesday and attended the dance.
Mrs. Dr. Hill has been very dangerously ill for the past week. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.
Mrs. Feldman was a Springs visitor on Friday.
Mr. Cy Roberts and family of Selbert, are spending the holidays with Mrs. Roberts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Swope.
Majestic lodge, K. of P., installed the following officers on Thursday night: C. C. Henry, Elmer, V. C. D. Chase, Elmer, A. Stewart, M. of A. E. G. Sorrenson, M. of A. E. G. Garrett, M. of A. H. H. McEwen, K. of R. S. I. G. Alexander, I. G. J. U. Wharton, O. G. H. Dyer.
Falcon circle, Women of Woodcraft, installed the officers on Thursday afternoon. Guardian neighbor, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, adviser, Mrs. Anna Edwards; magician, Mrs. McEwen; clerk, Mrs. May Brown; banker, Mrs. Jane Edwards; attendant, John Brown; inner sentinel, Mrs. Ned Smith; outer sentinel, John Edwards.
Claude Raaf of Denver, spent New Year with his mother, Mrs. McGinnis.
Mrs. Herbert Johnson and daughter, Miss Lillian Stewart, came out Tuesday

Blanche	1 1/2	1 3/4	...	Calera-1,000 at 3 1/2, 500 at 3 1/4.
Blue Bell	8 1/2	9	...	Flower-1,000 at 1 1/2.
Bob Lee	1 1/2	1 3/4	...	Rocky Mountain-1,000 at 24.
Bonnie Nell	4	4 1/2	...	Rose Maid-500 at 4 1/2.
Bostwick	1 1/2	1 3/4	...	Sunset-Boss-1,000 at 10 1/2.
Buckhorn	2 1/2	2 3/4	...	Triumph-1,000 at 24.
Calera	3 1/2	3 3/4	2000	Grace-2,000 at 1 1/2.
C. C. G. Ex.	5	5 1/2	...	Little Beebe-1,000 at 3 1/2.
Central	6 1/2	7	...	
Champion	2 1/2	2 3/4	...	
C. and M.	4 1/2	4 3/4	...	
Columbian-Victor	3 1/2	3 3/4	...	
Constantine	3 1/2	3 3/4	...	
Creede and C. C.	3 1/2	3 3/4	...	

PREFERRED PROSPECTS.

Celestine-1,000 at 65 1/2.

Cl. K. and N.-2,000 at 3 1/2, 2,000 at 3 1/2.

Goldstone-500 at 1 1/2.

Harroshorn-2,000 at 1 1/2.